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The New-York Times.

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VOL. XLIII....NO. 13,161. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1893.—COPYRIGHT, 1893, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO. PRICE THREE CENTS.

WEEKS ON THE ROAD HOME

SAILED FROM PORT LIMON YESTERDAY ON THE FOXHALL.

Expected to Arrive in New-Orleans Monday or Tuesday—Reported that He Will Plead Guilty to the Charges Brought Against Him and that He Will Be His Own Lawyer—Costa Ricans Greatly Relieved When He Was Turned Over to the New-York Detectives.

SAN JOSÉ, Costa Rica, Oct. 27.—Francis H. Weeks, the New-York embezzler, has started on his journey home. Costa Rica turned him over to Detectives Reilly and Von Gerichten last night, the transfer taking place at Port Limon upon the deck of the steamer Foxhall.

The Foxhall sailed from Port Limon at 9 o'clock this morning, and will arrive in New-Orleans Monday or Tuesday of next week, provided she makes the run in her usual time.

It is reported here that Weeks has decided to plead guilty to the charges brought against him by the Grand Jury which indicted him. Another report is that he has determined to be his own lawyer. This latter report, in connection with the other, is understood to mean one of two things, either that Weeks has become penitent and proposes to accept punishment without protest or that he intends to set up that his guilt is only technical and throw himself upon the mercy of the court.

It was expected by some that he would make public a statement before leaving Costa Rica, and that he would protest against the action of the Government in his case. But nothing of the sort was forthcoming. He left Costa Rica without indulging in reflections upon anybody.

The Costa Rican authorities are quite as glad to be rid of Weeks as the New-York authorities are to have him in their custody. There has not been at any time since his arrest ground to doubt that eventually he would be sent to New-York to answer the indictment found against him for converting to his own use moneys intrusted to him for investment.

When the proposition for his surrender was first brought to the attention of the officials here by The New-York Times's story of his wrongdoing, they felt that if a formal application for his extradition should be made by the United States Government there could be but one answer. Costa Rica, they said, could not afford to stand before the world as a protector of a man who had robbed widows and orphans, who had trusted him with the management of their properties. The Times's story of Weeks's crimes was so complete and circumstantial, and so thoroughly fortified in its statements by citations from the documentary evidence of the case that there was no doubt whatever in the minds of those who read it that Weeks was guilty as alleged.

The evidence produced by the officers who were sent out from New-York substantiated The New-York Times's charges in every respect. At the same time, it may be said that it contained nothing which had not already been brought to the attention of President Rodriguez and his Ministers.

As has already been set forth in the San José dispatches to The New-York Times the delay in the issuance of the order for surrender was due to two causes. In the first place the Government felt that it had an opportunity to secure some concessions from the United States. The surrender of Weeks, the officials said, was a thing which might be granted as a favor to the Government applying for it, but could not be demanded as a right. Therefore, it was argued it would be proper, before issuing a decree of extradition, to ask a guarantee that the favor would be returned, if in a similar case, Costa Rica should ask the surrender of a criminal who had taken refuge in the United States. This view of the case was presented to United States Minister Baker, and the result was that a treaty of extradition was drawn up. That treaty is now under consideration by both Governments, and there seems no doubt that after some minor questions pertaining to it shall have been decided it will be signed.

The other cause of delay was the desire to appear not to have taken snap judgment against Weeks. To this end it was given out that the request for extradition was receiving careful consideration from the President and his Ministers, and the officials even went so far as to consult several eminent lawyers, who were asked to say whether there was anything in the law of the country to forbid acceding to the request urged by the United States.

When finally everything had been done that it seemed necessary to do, and the extradition order had been issued, the Costa Rican officials felt that the sooner Weeks was out of Costa Rica the better they would be pleased. In the time that had elapsed between the arrest and the decision to extradite, a strong pro-Weeks party had grown up in Costa Rica and the officials actually feared that an attempt would be made to nullify the decree of his surrender. They feared that some of Weeks's sympathizers might undertake his rescue. They were rejoiced when they heard that the Foxhall had left Port Limon with Weeks on board of her.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 27.—Mr. Fallon, the agent at this port of the steamship Foxhall, received a cablegram from Port Limon last night stating that Embezzler Weeks's baggage had been put on board the Foxhall and that the vessel would probably get away to-night. Mr. Fallon said he expected the boat here on Tuesday night of next week, or earlier if she should leave Port Limon before last night.

Chief of Police Gaster called Capt. Malone, Chief of Detectives, into his office this morning and instructed him to detail two detectives to meet the Foxhall on her arrival, and render all the aid they could to the New-York officers who are bringing Weeks back to this country.

It is probable that when the New-York embezzler arrives here he will be taken to Police Headquarters and placed in confinement until the New-York detectives can make connections with the railroads and continue their journey to New-York with their prisoner.

Celebrated Her Hundredth Birthday.

BABYLON, L. I., Oct. 27.—Mrs. Elizabeth Jervis of Amityville has just celebrated her one-hundredth birthday. She is still hale and hearty. Her eldest child is seventy-five years old. Mrs. Jervis has eighteen grandchildren, fifty-four great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren. She was a daughter of Henry C. Smith of Sayville. Her husband, Joel Jervis, was a Justice of the Peace of Sayville and a veteran of the war of 1812.

Prosperous Farmer Attempts Suicide.

VALLEY STREAM, L. I., Oct. 27.—Jacob Willis, a well-to-do farmer of Foster's Meadows, attempted suicide last night by severing the arteries of both wrists with his pocketknife. He was found unconscious and bleeding freely on the floor of his barn by a member of his family. On being restored to consciousness he refused to give any reason for his act. He will recover. A constable tried to get a warrant for Willis's arrest, but failed.

To Go Over Until the Regular Session.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day postponed, until the regular session in December, further consideration of the bill to suspend tax on Clearing House certificates issued during the late financial stringency.

MISS DAISY GARLAND A SUICIDE.

Daughter of the Ex-Attorney General Shot Herself Through the Heart.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The death by her own hand of Miss Daisy Garland, only daughter of the ex-Attorney General, shocked all Washington to-day. The young lady, because of her prominence during her father's occupancy of a Cabinet position during Mr. Cleveland's former Administration, and because of her own personal charms, was a well-known and very popular figure in society. She lived with her father and brothers in the handsome residence of Gen. Garland, which he had recently purchased on Rhode Island Avenue.

On the 10th of August last she mysteriously disappeared from home, and after three days, during which time no news had been received of her, the police were requested to join in the search. This description was then sent out from Police Headquarters.:

Look out for Miss Daisy Garland, aged twenty-three, tall, stout, dark eyes and hair. Wore a dark dress and several diamonds. Carried a small satchel when last seen. She is a daughter of ex-Attorney General Garland. Notify 915 Rhode Island Avenue.

Soon afterward tidings were received that the young lady was in Baltimore, and Representative John R. Fellows, an old-time Arkansas friend of her father's, went over to that city, accompanied by her brother, and brought her back.

The explanation given was that she had left word with a young lady friend that she intended to visit Baltimore, and by some means this message failed of delivery.

Her brother made public a statement at the time saying that he went over to Baltimore with Col. Fellows, to the address furnished, that of a Catholic family in Madison Avenue, and there found his sister, who had planned to return home in a day or two.

He added: "She thought it was strange that we should come for her, and when she reached home and found a number of people waiting for us in the house, and learned the publicity that had been given her absence, and the alarm it had created, she was prostrated, and we thought that we should have to call in a physician. If the message she sent us had been delivered, there would have been no trouble.

"The report that my sister had gone into a convent arose probably from the fact that she has talked lately of joining the Catholic Church, which she will probably do shortly. I have a brother who is a member of that Church, and there is no objection to her joining it if she wishes."

Miss Garland, it is asserted, has repeatedly referred to this episode since, and said she supposed her friends would want some explanation. This morning she went down to breakfast apparently in her accustomed health and spirits. She devoted part of the morning to arranging details for a theatre party, but when called for luncheon about noon was found dead in her bedroom, shot through the heart by her father's pistol, fired by her own hand. The body was still warm, but no one had heard the shot fired.

Gen. Garland had gone to his law office immediately after breakfast, and first heard of his daughter's tragic death by telephone.

This afternoon the Coroner viewed the remains, but did not consider an inquest necessary.

LAST DAY FOR REGISTRATION.

If you wish to vote at the forthcoming election, you must register to-day. It is the final day of registration for this year in this city. The Boards of Registry will be in session in every election district between the hours of 8 A. M. and 9 P. M. Have your name placed upon the list.

FROM CHARYBDIS TO SCYLLA.

Dr. Judson Daland of This City Swims the Dangerous Strait of Messina.

Dr. Judson Daland of this city, who has been investigating cholera in Italy, has written to Dr. Jenkins's secretary, telling of his achievement recently in having swam the Strait of Messina, or what was known to the ancients as the whirlpool between Scylla and Charybdis.

"It occurred to me that it would make a good swim," writes Dr. Daland, "more especially as the hotel keeper, who had lived in the little fishing village called Faro for thirty-two years, told me that no one had ever swam across, in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, although many tried and failed, including the hotel keeper himself.

"I took to the water at 4:10 P. M. and arrived in good condition on the Italian shore at 6:30 P. M., a distance of six or seven miles. I started from the Sicilian side at Faro, which corresponds to the Charybdis of the ancients, passed the rock called Scylla, and was forced by the powerful current to make a landing at a little village called Riggio, on the Italian shore.

"The entire swim was made without rest or stimulants, and I restricted myself to the breast and side stroke, not using the back at all. I encountered during the swim strong currents, running apparently in all directions, the direction changing every few moments. These currents were at times warm and at others icy cold. There was a high wind and a choppy sea, making it extremely difficult to breathe. I returned to Messina in good condition and that same evening went to the opera."

Clerk Edward Hammond a Suicide.

BAYONNE, N. J., Oct. 27.—Edward Hammond, who lived with his parents at 10 East Forty-third Street, this city, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor this morning. For over seven years he had been in the office of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., dry goods merchants in New-York. Hammond for two years has been in ill health, following an attack of the grip. The family and the physician who attended him think he took his life because of brain trouble.

J. S. Sweetser of the firm with which Hammond was connected in this city said yesterday he could assign no reason for the suicide, as the young man's accounts, he felt sure, were all right. The firm had implicit confidence in his honesty, he said.

Whale Found on Long Island.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Oct. 27.—Stephen Topping, one of the Bridgehampton life saving crew, discovered a large sulphur bottom whale in the breakers a mile east of the station early this morning. The whale measured 60 feet, and had apparently been dead many weeks. No marks of wounds were found. The blubber will make twenty-five barrels. The bone is useless. Crowds have viewed the huge carcass.

Guests of Cornelius Vanderbilt.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 27.—Chauncey M. Depew and the Count and Countess de Sera of Paris arrived here to-night, and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt over Sunday. At Stone Acre, the Vanderbilt residence, to-night a dinner party of eighteen guests was given in honor of the visitors. Mrs. John Jacob Astor also arrived to-night, and is to spend a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Willing.

Why the Czar Sent Avelan.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Standard's Sebastopol correspondent says: "When the choice of a commander for the fleet to visit Toulon was to be made, the Czar rejected the Admirals speaking French fluently in favor of Avelan, because, he said, 'If I send an Admiral who speaks French, God knows what he might say, and I must prevent any indiscretion.'"

Count Taaffe's Dilemma.

VIENNA, Oct. 27.—A coalition of German Liberals, Clericals, and Poles has been effected to reject the suffrage bill. Count Taaffe's defeat or dissolution of the Reichsrath cannot be avoided.

HIS MARRIAGE A SURPRISE

CHARLES COGHLAN'S FRIENDS SUPPOSED HE HAD A WIFE.

When in This City Last March He Engaged Apartments for His Wife, Daughter, and Himself at the San Remo—In 1889, Too, He Was Accompanied by His Family—He Consulted a Lawyer in Indianapolis Before Kuhne Beveridge Became His Bride.

The news of the marriage of Charles Coghlan to Kuhne Beveridge, announced yesterday in a dispatch from Indianapolis to The New-York Times, was a surprise to his friends in this city. Whatever Mr. Coghlan's failings, he enjoyed the reputation of holding the domestic relation in the highest regard.

His friends supposed he had been married for some years before he came to this country. He certainly had a family with him at various places in this city, and seemed proud and fond of his daughter, Gertrude.

They were inclined to assume that he must have obtained a divorce, although unable to understand how the proceeding could have been kept secret. When they read, however, that he declared at Indianapolis that he had never before been married, they were at a loss to explain, except by assuming that he was not accountable for what he had said or done.

Then, too, it was announced that in Indianapolis Mr. Coghlan consulted a lawyer as to the legality of his marriage, and that he took from Indianapolis not only the marriage certificate, but copies of the court records of the license and marriage.

Mr. Coghlan engaged an apartment at the San Remo at Eighth Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street last March for himself and family. His family consisted of the woman introduced by him as his wife and his daughter Gertrude.

Among Mr. Coghlan's refereuces was a letter from the widow of Prof. Draper. The hotel manager was assured by Mrs. Draper that she had known Mrs. Coghlan for some years and had exchanged visits with her.

During the three months that the Coghlan family occupied apartments in the San Remo there was nothing in their conduct to indicate that their relations had been in the slightest degree misrepresented. The mother and daughter seemed devoted to each other. Mr. Coghlan occasionally appeared with them in the dining room. Once in a while, also, he went out with them. The daughter manifested great fondness for Mr. Coghlan, and, so far as appearances indicated, her affection was fully returned.

The family did not make acquaintances at the hotel, seeming to prefer to keep to themselves.

When Mr. Coghlan was here in the season of 1889 he rented apartments at the Rockingham, Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street. At that time, also, he had with him two companions, who were introduced as his wife and daughter. Mr. Coghlan occupied this apartment for six or seven months, until the end of his engagement in the city.

Coghlan's friends say he reached the height of his professional powers when he was in London several years ago. The outlook for Mr. Coghlan at that time seemed specially bright. He felt confident that his place was secure with the London public, but with the view of removing all doubt upon that point he projected an elaborate presentation of "Shylock," at the time that Henry Irving produced "The Bells" and created the character of Mathias. The Londoners overwhelmed Mr. Irving with success. His character of Mathias captured the public fancy, while Mr. Coghlan's presentation of Shylock not only suffered in comparison as a popular exhibition, but fell flat as a financial undertaking.

It is said that the disappointment of Mr. Coghlan over this failure was such that he never quite recovered from it and that he suffered himself to fall into a course of life which would never have afflicted him if the London fancy had been pleased with Shylock rather than with Mathias.

Ever since he came to this country Mr. Coghlan has been recognized as an actor of uncommon merit. Nothing occurred to interfere with this estimate of him until about a year ago, when he broke down under an attack which was given out by his managers as pneumonia. Upon his recovery his admirers were pained to notice a great change in him, which they charitably attributed to a physical condition naturally impaired by a long siege of illness. His sister, Rose Coghlan, had a high appreciation of his merits as an actor, and throughout the period of his engagement in her company she has paid him a salary of $400 a week.

Kuhne Beveridge, the young woman whom Mr. Coghlan has married, is fairly well known in this city. She is exceedingly pretty, and, apart from whatever gifts she may have for the stage, has certainly developed some skill in sculpture. Two years ago, when she was but seventeen years old, she made busts of various persons, including Sarah Bernhardt and Joseph Jefferson, which were highly commended.

She is related to ex-Gov. Beveridge of Illinois, and is a sister of Ray Beveridge, who is considered something of a marvel as a worker in iron.

Kuhne Beveridge sought the advice of Joseph Jefferson when she thought of going on the stage, and he said that if she wished to succeed she must begin at the bottom and let schools of acting alone. She decided to make a trial in the line that he had indicated and appeared for the first time in a California theatre, taking a small part in "All the Comforts of Home." She acted very poorly.

Upon her coming to this city she returned to sculpture and excited a good deal of interest in regard to herself over the work she turned out. About a year ago she tried the stage again, appearing at Proctor's Theatre in a play attempted by the Arts and Letters Society. Encouraged by her reception, she decided to embark again upon the professional stage, and, seeking an engagement in Miss Coghlan's company, she played the part of Mrs. Triplet in "Masks and Faces" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. When the company went on the road she appeared as Mion in "Diplomacy," but Miss Coghlan would not let her attempt that part in New-York.

The dispatch from Indianapolis said that Miss Beveridge's mother witnessed the marriage ceremony with Mr. Coghlan and approved of it. Her mother was a very attractive woman in her youth. She separated from her husband while her children were still young, and went to Europe. There she met Baron von Reige, a Captain in the Prussian Army, who fell in love with her. She returned to California, secured a divorce from her husband, and then the Baron married her, sacrificing thereby his family allowance. The mother was specially ambitious to educate her daughters, and undertook dressmaking, while the Baron entered business. Success attended both the Baron and the mother financially, and the children received the education that had been planned for them.

BEVERIDGES WILL INVESTIGATE.

Mrs. Coghlan's Father Talks of Her Marriage—Believed Coghlan Was Married.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Philo J. Beveridge, son of ex-Gov. Beveridge and the father of the new Mrs. Coghlan, seemed greatly affected when questioned this morning about the marriage of the young girl, and the probability of Coghlan's already having a wife.

"I did not know of the marriage until last evening," he said, "and since then I have been so badly broken up over the matter that I have hardly been able to think clearly."

"Your separation from Mrs. Beveridge, then, has not affected your interest in Miss Kuhne?"

"Not in the least. She is an admirable girl, and my feelings toward her are very tender."

"Do you know positively that Mr. Coghlan was already married?"

"No; I have never met the woman who was said to be his wife. I believe she was introduced to Gov. Beveridge, and my father had every reason to believe that Coghlan and the woman were man and wife."

"You and Gov. Beveridge will make an investigation and discover, if possible, whether Coghlan was really married or was merely posing as a married man?"

"Most certainly. That would be only natural. We all sincerely hope that the woman who passed as Mrs. Coghlan was not his wife, although if he represented her to be such she is deserving of some consideration."

A well-known lawyer said this morning that, whether a ceremony was performed or not, the actor's acknowledgment of the woman as his wife would constitute a marriage under the common law in suits relating to property, but whether a second marriage would constitute bigamy would be a question.

STATE FUNERAL OF GOUNOD.

Services in the Church of the Madeleine—Burial at Auteuil.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The state funeral of M. Gounod was held to-day. The body was removed this morning from the Gounod residence, in the Place Malesherbes, where it had been lying in state, to the Church of the Madeleine. An immense crowd filled the Place de la Madeleine, and the streets and boulevards in the vicinity.

The church, both inside and outside, displayed emblems of mourning. The columns in the interior and the altar chairs were hung with black velvet, caught up in loops by silver rosettes and stars. Around the upper part of the walls were placed shields, harps, and triple sprays of palms. Some of the shields bore the names of the secular works of Gounod—"Faust," "Romeo and Juliet," "The Tribute of Zamora," &c. These were veiled with palms. Other shields bore the names of the composer's sacred works—"The Redemption," "Mors et Vita," &c. These latter shields were not veiled.

The catafalque upon which the casket containing the body rested was in the centre of the church, under suspended silver-spangled curtains, the ends of which were looped on pillars twenty-five feet high.

The floral offerings were left outside the church. They filled two carriages and six stretchers. The finest of the offerings was a lyre of blush roses, Parma violets, and heather, around which was a broad black satin band inscribed:

To My Illustrious Master and Friend.
ADELINA PATTI NICOLINI.

The grandchildren of Gounod sent a wreath of white lilacs and roses. The theatres of every European city sent crosses and wreaths.

Six black-plumed and caparisoned horses drew the hearse, which was surmounted by plumes. Masses of crape and palm branches were in the corners. The pace cords were borne by Victorien Sardou, Charles Ambroise Thomas, Louis Ernest Reyer, Jean Leon Jerome, Paul Jules Barbier, Leon Carvalho, and Gounod's old friend, M. Bertrand, director of the Opera. Among the great crowd of distinguished men who attended the services were Mgr. Ferrat, the Papal Nuncio; M. Dumas, M. Ciarette, M. Munkacsy, and M. Van Beers. Many Americans were present in the nave of the church.

Abbe Leris, curate of the parish church at St. Cloud, recited low mass. The choir sang the "De Profundis" and the "Dies Irae," the lines being sung alternately by the trebles and the basses. The religious ceremony ended, the mourners came out on the steps, where short speeches were made by Jules Simon and M. Gerome.

The march for Auteuil, the place of interment, began as soon as the speeches were ended. The cortege was led by the band of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment, playing Chopin's "Dead March."

BIG STORAGE HOUSE BURNED.

Number of Workmen Hurt and Property Worth Over $1,000,000 Destroyed.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 27.—The building at Pike and Eleventh Streets, owned and occupied by the Chautauqua Lake Ice Company and the Pittsburg Storage Company, was destroyed by fire this afternoon.

A number of workmen who were in the building made narrow escapes, jumping from windows. Among those badly burned and otherwise injured are Edward Spies, William Cox, Martin Griffith, T. J. Heilman, Frank McCann, and William Smith. Heilman will not recover.

To the southeast of the building was a nest of tenements. They caught fire when the rear wall of the warehouse fell. All the occupants had been removed. The four upper stories of the storage house gave way in two hours, demolishing the home of John Glenn. Surrounding buildings were on fire several times, but heavy rain prevented the spread of the flames. The stock in Hiber's drug store was ruined.

The loss to the ice company and the storage company was placed by President William Scott at about $1,000,000. He could give no estimate of the insurance. The goods on storage were owned by about one hundred persons.

SAYS WOMEN MAY NOT VOTE.

Justice Williams Decides that the Act of 1892 is Unconstitutional.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Justice P. C. Williams to-day handed down his decision in the matter of women's right to register and vote for School Commissioners in the rural districts.

He decides that the act of 1892, which gave women the right to vote, is unconstitutional; that the office of School Commissioner is elective, and not appointive, and, therefore, within the rule of the Constitution.

Upon this the order is entered to remove the names of women from the registry lists.

BROOKLYN VOTERS, REGISTER!

This is the last day of registration. If you do not register to-day you cannot vote against "Boss" McLaughlin's man—Boody. Hours of registry from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Launch of the Jaurequiberry.

TOULON, Oct. 27.—President Carnot and his party, including Premier Dupuy, M. Develle, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Admiral Rieunier, Minister of Marine, and Gen. Loizillon, Minister of War, witnessed here this morning the launching of the war ship Jaurequiberry. The new war ship is a steel-turret ship of 11,820 tons displacement. She is 356 feet long, 72 feet 8 inches beam, and her mean draught of water will be 27 feet. Her engines will be of 13,275 horse power. Her armament will consist of two 11¾-inch, two 10½-inch, eight 5½-inch, sixteen quick-firing, and eight machine guns. She is designed to make 18 knots per hour. Her hull armor is 18 inches thick, and her barbette armor 14½ inches. Mme. Jaurequiberry, widow of the Admiral, after whom the vessel was named, stood sponsor. This evening President Carnot gave a dinner at the Prefecture to the officers of the Russian fleet and the city authorities.

Mr. Watson Says He Was Deceived.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—William H. Watson of Utica, N. Y., has filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court, asking that a receiver be appointed for the United States Sugar Refinery of Waukegan, Ill. The bill recites that Thomas A. Jebb and William T. Jebb organized a company with a capital stock of $500,000 to manufacture glucose, &c., and for the purpose of inducing Mr. Watson to purchase stock represented that they had a new process of making sugar. Mr. Watson says he was induced to buy fifty shares of the stock. He asserts that the representations made to him were false. He asks that a receiver be appointed, the assets sold, and the proceeds of sale distributed to him and other stockholders similarly situated.

CALISAYA LA RILLA IS IN ALL respects the best preparation of Calisaya.—Adv.

WEDDED HER COACHMAN LOVER

MILDRED HILL RAN AWAY FROM HER VIGILANT AUNT.

The Daughter of a Wealthy Dry Goods Man Figures in an Exciting Chase on the Boulevard—Forced to Surrender, Her Obedience Was Only Temporary—Now She Is the Wife of Frederick Mansfield, a Crack Driver for Charles F. Bates—How They Conducted Their Courtship.

Mildred Hill, twenty-three years old, tall, slender, pretty, and vivacious, eloped Wednesday evening from the beautiful home of her father, George T. Hill of 275 West Seventy-first Street, and is now the wife of Frederick Mansfield, who is about thirty years old, short, stout, not good looking, but is the crack four-in-hand English driver in the stable of Charles F. Bates, Sixty-ninth Street, near West End Avenue.

The young lady is of a marriageable age, and in the strictest sense of the term hers was not an elopement. But in it were the sensational elements of a father and mother opposed to her marriage with a coachman, an aunt who watched her while her parents were in Chicago, and, crowning all, a foot race through the Boulevard and helter-skelter through the Nevada, one of the most fashionable apartment houses in the city.

Mr. Hill is a wealthy man. He is manager of a dry goods house at 47 Leonard Street. His daughter Mildred has been his pride, and he has given her everything that a girl could desire.

He and his wife, who knew nothing of their daughter's love affair, went to Chicago recently. On Wednesday the girl's aunt, who had an intimation of the way true love was running, went to the house at 275 West Seventy-first Street and started with Mildred for her own home.

As they turned into the Boulevard the girl made a dash for freedom, and away she sped with her aunt struggling along in pursuit. There were crowds of promenaders out, and when they saw the unusual spectacle they, too, joined in the pursuit, and to the aid of the guardian aunt came two of her feminine relatives.

Mildred, fleet of foot, reached the Nevada, and rushed through the door of the café near Sixty-eighth Street. The cashier nearly fainted when he saw her, and for a second there was a fearful silence. Then the girl explained that she was pursued by a woman, and begged for protection. Whether she would have obtained it was left in doubt, for just then the pursuing aunt, her relatives, and the curious crowd were at the door.

Mildred made another rush and fled like a fawn through the office of the hotel. Straight ahead was the barber's shop, and as she swished through it the artists had enough presence of mind to lift the razors from the faces of their amazed customers. On went the flying woman into Philip Myers's cigar store, which opens from the barber's shop, and without a word of explanation she darted behind a portiere.

Her aunt now came again on the scene and demanded of the startled cigar man whether a woman was concealed there. He could not speak, but he pointed to the portiere, and the flushed and heated pursuer darted behind it. As she did so Miss Mildred rushed out. The aunt was too quick for her. She caught her niece and kept her there until Policeman Falconer came from the Sixty-eighth Street Police Station. That officer had a parley with her, and then, with Miss Hill's consent, he accompanied her and her aunt to the home of the latter, 232 West Seventy-first Street.

That handsome house was not long a prison. Miss Mildred managed to get out, and soon she was married to her coachman lover.

The courtship of these two had been going on since June 9. It was a case of love at first sight, as William Gilroy, a coachman employed by William Brewster, on West Sixty-ninth Street, tells the story. He said last night to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"Miss Hill got to know Mansfield on the 9th of June last. She came by our stable that day and he was standing there. She made eyes at him and he made eyes at her. She walked along and then walked back. She did that a couple of times, and then she stopped and talked to Mansfield.

"Every day after that she used to come around. I had a dog I was very fond of, and he used to be outside the stable. Every time she came she had a lump of sugar for the dog, and every time she gave me a note to take to Mansfield.

"Later in the Summer she went to Saratoga. Three or four times a week I used to get letters from her inclosing a letter to Mansfield, which I delivered because she asked me to.

"Mansfield was very proud of his 'mash,' as he called it. He used to be all the time talking about his 'dead swell girl.' That's all I know about it."

Up to Wednesday, the day of the marriage, Mansfield lived in the boarding house of Mrs. Bowen, 146 West Sixty-ninth Street. Mrs. Bowen said last night:

"When Mansfield came here, three months ago, he told us he was married. He said his wife was a maid in a wealthy family, and that he did not see her very often. He gets, he told me, $25 a week from Mr. Bates. He did not come home Wednesday night. He came home Thursday morning and packed his trunk. He owes me for two weeks' board, and has not told me anything about going away. A young woman, tall, slim, and good looking, used to call on him here. She said her name was Miss Hewitt. When she found him in they used to go out together.

"Lately he has been getting special delivery letters in a woman's writing right along. The special delivery stamps were not much good, because he seldom got the letters until he came in at night. He got a couple of them Wednesday afternoon, so I suppose that's what fixed the marriage. The girl was after him all the time."

At Charles F. Bates's stable it was said that Mansfield is one of the best drivers in the city. Mr. Bates brought him from England six months ago especially for fancy driving.

Mr. and Mrs. Hill are completely prostrated by the action of their daughter. A tearful servant, who answered the ring of a reporter for The New-York Times last night, said: "Mr. Hill can see nobody. He told me to tell you his daughter is married to Mansfield. That's the end of it."

The aunt, from whom Miss Mildred escaped and who pursued her down the Boulevard, is said by Policeman Falconer to live at 232 West Seventy-first Street. In that house lives Peter Buckel, the brewer, and neighbors say that his wife is the aunt and pursuer of the determined young lady.

None of Mansfield's friends seemed very well informed as to his sudden marriage, and his present residence is unknown.

Used a New-York Banker's Money.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 27.—Thomas F. Slug, Postmaster of Carteret, Middlesex County, was arrested last night, and brought before United States Commissioner Whitehead in this city, on several charges. P. H. Parkhurst, a Post Office Inspector, charges that, during the past year, Slug has opened letters containing money, addressed to Mr. Rosett, a New-York banker, and kept the money for several weeks. Then the money would be replaced and the letter sent to its destination. Slug is also $76 short in his stamp account. He was held in default of $1,000 bail.

Reception to Wallace Bruce.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 27.—A reception was given to Wallace Bruce, late United States Consul to Edinburgh, Scotland, on his return home this evening. It included a parade of the military, an entertainment at the Armory, and a banquet.

MAGICIAN HERRMANN DID NOT PAY

Actor Daniel Collyer Has Him Summoned in Supplementary Proceedings.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Oct. 27.—Prof. Herrmann, the magician, appeared before Referee Matthew J. Smith, 241 Jackson Avenue, this city, to-day, on an order in supplementary proceedings, issued by Justice Barrett of New-York on behalf of Actor Daniel Collyer. Collyer played the part of Rebecca Clinton in "Cordelia's Aspirations" and Pete in "The Mulligan Guards."

In his affidavit, Collyer alleges that five years ago he was engaged by Herrmann, who then owned the Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia, to play a part in "King Cole." The contract was for thirty-nine weeks at $100 a week. After rehearsing two weeks, Collyer alleges, he was deposed. He then brought action against Herrmann and recovered judgment by default. Collyer asserts his counsel at the time were Howe & Hummel. For some reason he was never able to obtain a satisfaction of judgment. He subsequently learned that Herrmann had turned all his business over to that firm.

His attorneys now are James Egan and E. J. McCarthy. Col. Hart appeared for Herrmann, who was accompanied by Manager L. Blum. Col. Hart asked for an adjournment, stating that there was a question as to the jurisdiction of the court which granted the order. It was also stated there were other supplementary proceedings pending against Herrmann. The hearing was postponed to Monday at 11:30 o'clock at 280 Broadway, New-York. The judgment obtained by Collyer amounts to about $5,000.

Mrs. Herrmann was also included in the order, but she was not present at the hearing.

MAYNARD IN SCHENECTADY.

Likely to Get a Small Vote—Democrats Very Hard at Work.

SCHENECTADY, Oct. 27.—Registration in Schenectady City for three of the four days set apart by law shows a loss of over 900 over the three corresponding days of the Fall of 1892, a falling off of about 20 per cent. Of this loss a careful estimate gives the Republicans two-thirds and the Democrats one-third.

Schenectady County, in normal times and condition, is Democratic by at least 500. This Democratic majority the Republicans had hoped to overcome by the use of the "hard-times" scare, which, with about 5,000 unemployed men to care for in Schenectady City alone, was thought to be an available weapon. But this has been put aside and the nomination of Maynard is being used in its stead. The Democratic leaders are confident of success, and it is probable that the entire State ticket, except Maynard, will carry the county. Maynard will lose Schenectady County by at least 500 votes. The Republicans are doing very little effective work beyond getting the Republican voters out to register, and even in that they are far behind their Democratic opponents.

In the county John C. Meyers, the present Sheriff, is the Democratic nominee for member of Assembly. He is a strong man.

A. J. Quackenbush, the Democratic candidate for State Senator from the Twentieth District, is making a brave fight against Harvey J. Donaldson, the Republican nominee. There is little hope for him, however, as the district is normally Republican by 2,000.

REGISTRATION IN NEW-YORK.

Saturday is the last day of registration in this city. If your name is not upon the registry list you cannot vote. You can register any time to-day between the hours of 8 A. M. and 9 P. M. This is your last chance for this year. Register to-day.

GLEASON OR ANTI-GLEASON.

The Long Island City Factions Will Probably Know Their Fate To-day.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Oct. 27.—Upon the decision of County Clerk Sutphin of Queens County, to be rendered to-morrow, hangs the fate of two political factions in this city.

Pitted against each other in the fight are ex-Mayor Patrick Jerome Gleason and Police Justice Stephen J. Kavanagh. The split came at a meeting of the party's City General Committee, held in the ex-Mayor's railroad office, 112 Front Street.

A feeling against the ex-Mayor's leadership had been worked up in the committee. When a resolution to change the place of meeting was put to a ballot he was defeated by 3 votes. The victorious section of the committee withdrew to another place. The ex-"boss" was invited to come in and enjoy the rights of an individual member. He ignored the invitation, and they held primaries and elected delegates. Their convention followed, and a ticket was nominated.

The ex-Mayor paid no attention to the acts of what he termed the "bolters." He filled the vacancies in the committee. Primaries were held and delegates elected. The convention nominated the ex-Mayor for State Senator on an anti-monopoly platform. The Gleason faction made a combination with the Republicans, with the hope of smothering their former associates.

A QUESTION IN ERIE COUNTY.

Court Asked Whether Certain Nominations by Home Rulers are Legal.

BUFFALO, Oct. 27.—Argument was heard by the County Clerk this morning on the question of legality of the independent nominations made by the Erie County home-rule Democracy.

Counsel for the opposition to the nominations argued that, under the law, it was necessary that the voters making independent nominations should sign the certificate and give their addresses, and that, by reason of failure to do this, the nominations were illegal.

On the other hand, Franklin D. Locke argued that the law, in giving voters the right to nominate independent candidates, sought to furnish them the easiest way, and so allowed the voters to designate a man with authority to make the nominations for them. He read the clause, "The certificate may designate upon the face thereof one or more persons as authorized to nominate condidates for the offices named therein, for which no candidates are nominated in such certificates," and asserted that it was perfectly clear and could not be gainsaid. Decision was reserved.

Funeral of Chief Brooks.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 27.—The body of John P. Brooks, deceased Chief of the New-York and New-Jersey Division of the United States Secret Service, was buried this afternoon in Fairmount Cemetery, this city. The funeral services were held at the house, 247 Walnut Street. The Rev. C. E. Lapp officiated. There was some delay in starting the funeral procession, owing to the late arrival of Edward Brooks, a son of the deceased, who came from Denver. The pall bearers were B. B. Rittenhouse, W. G. Tingley, E. M. Albray, J. S. Sullivan, J. I. Slee, and William Hopper. There were many floral offerings from Pythagoras Lodge of Masons, Knights and Ladies of Honor, and from friends and relatives. Among those present were A. L. Drummond, Chief of the Secret Service Bureau; John O. Mott, District Attorney of New-York, and United States Commissioner John S. Shields.

Marshal Field's Gift to Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Marshal Field of Chicago has given $1,000,000 to the Columbian Memorial Museum. The conditions are that $500,000 shall be subscribed to the endowment fund of the museum, and that $2,000,000 of the exposition stock shall be transferred to the Trustees. One hundred thousand dollars of the additional cash fund has already been subscribed by George M. Pullman, and the Directors are confident that the remaining $400,000 will be raised in a few days. The Directors believe that 30 per cent. of the World's Fair capital stock will be returned to the subscribers. Director Ellsworth is confident that a majority of the five-million-dollar subscription stock will be given to the museum fund. The Fine Arts Palace will probably be used for the museum.

New-Jersey Nominations.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 27.—Franklin Murphy has declined to accept the Republican nomination for Senator, and ex-Assemblyman George W. Ketcham has been nominated in his stead.

TOM'S RIVER, N. J., Oct. 27.—The Democrats of Ocean County have made the following nominations: For Assembly, Ephraim P. Emson of Jackson; for Sheriff, Carlos C. Brooks of Lakewood; for Coroners, J. S. Storms, John Klippel, and James Hill. The convention decided not to make nominations for County Clerk and Collector.

Height increased two inches by the use of our new invention; invisible; easily adjusted; price, $2 or send 10 cents for explanatory circular. Victoria Manufacturing Co., 140 and 142 Cedar St.—Adv.

INDICTMENT OF MAYOR BOODY

SHAMEFUL MISGOVERNMENT REVEALED BY FIGURES.

FACTS WHICH WILL AROUSE INDIGNATION.

Brooklyn Real Estate Taxed 1.56 as High as New-York, Assessed Twice as High.

CANNOT EVADE THESE CHARGES.

**The "Ring" Understands Taxation—

erally assessed at 77.3 per cent. of its actual value and that the extensive property of a corporation in their district is assessed at less than 20 per cent. of its actual value, he rightfully infers that the corporation is an ally of the "gang" or has paid direct tribute to it.

An instance of this kind may be quoted. It exists in Alderman Coffey's demesne.

The property of the corporation referred to consists of a plot 200 by 100 feet, extending along an entire block front from street to street. It was sold at auction in April, 1892, for $34,275. It was assessed for the taxes of 1892 at $6,100, upon which the tax was $173.41. If assessed up to the average of assessments in Brooklyn, the assessment would have been $26,495 and the tax $752.45.

Are such "favors" to corporations extended for nothing? If there is a steal here, who has got the money? Where does the general taxpayer come in?

These are questions in the educational campaign to which the taxpayers of Brooklyn would like to have Mayor Boody apply himself.

But that is only one of hundreds of such instances. If a fearless and independent investigation could be made of the tax system of Brooklyn, it would show that not only is the system directly used to extort three times the money from the taxpayers that is ever returned to them, but it is used as a system of blackmail and persecution as well.

Until there is a change in the administration, however, there will be no such investigation. All the branches of the "machine" are under complete control from Willoughby Street.

In order that there should be no room for caviling or doubt, and to bring out the full significance of the facts, The Times has taken at haphazard ten different pieces of property in New-York and ten different pieces of property in Brooklyn.

That the conditions of these respective properties might be equal, so as to admit of no doubt of their fairness, the list was selected from properties sold at auction in the respective cities early in 1892. The real estate market was free from disturbance at that time, and the properties selected are all of the most salable qualities.

Had the lists been increased tenfold the results would have been approximately the same.

Property sold at public auction was taken because there is no room for falsification of the price at which it was sold, and although it may be claimed that the prices realized at auction do not fairly represent market values, the answer that the conditions were the same in both cities, and what is fair for one must be fair for the other, is conclusive.

The Brooklyn list shows ten pieces of Brooklyn property, the price at which each parcel was purchased at auction, the assessment on each parcel for purposes of taxation, and the tax for 1892 on each parcel, and is as follows:

The Brooklyn List.	Assessed Valuation.	Tax for 1892.
Columbia Heights, No. 146. Sold in Jan., 1892, for.....	$30,100	$708.87
4th Av., n. w. cor. 7th St. Sold in Jan., 1892, for.....	21,578	510.56
Gold St., No. 207. Sold in Jan., 1892, for.....	22,000	426.96
Sands St., No. 1,240. Sold in Jan., 1892, for	13,800	298.87
Pacific St., No. 549. Sold in March, 1892, for.....	5,775	119.24
Pacific St., No. 551. Sold in March, 1892, for.....	5,750	119.24
Pacific St., No. 1,550. Sold in Jan., 1892, for.....	3,500	85.24
Pacific St., No. 1,558. Sold in Jan., 1892, for.....	3,500	85.24
Nostrand Av., No. 352. Sold in March, 1892, for.....	5,500	312.17
Hull St., No. 181. Sold in January, 1892, for	4,000	87.96
Totals.....	$125,500	$2,754.35

The tax rate in these ten instances is $2.84 on each $100 of the assessed valuation.

The assessed valuation is $77.30 on each $100 of the real value.

The tax is at the rate of $2.19 on each $100 of the real value of the property.

The New-York List.	Assessed valuation.	Tax for 1892.
W. 31st St., No. 317. Sold in March, 1892, for.....	$32,800	$136.50
W. 15th St., No. 331. Sold in March, 1892, for.....	25,600	172.90
W. 15th St., No. 333. Sold in March, 1892, for.....	25,450	127.40
W. 46th St., No. 215. Sold in April, 1892, for.	14,550	154.70
E. 99th St., Nos. 157-9, Sold in Jan., 1892, for.....	32,290	382.20
W. 119th St., No. 31, Sold in Jan., 1892, for.....	11,986	72.80
W. 119th St., No. 33, Sold in Jan., 1892, for.....	12,230	72.80
W. 119th St., No. 35, Sold in Jan., 1892, for.....	12,730	72.80
142d St., south side, 9 ft. west of Morris Av., lot 50x100, Sold in March, 1892, for.....	6,600	45.50
W. 46th St., No. 104, Sold in April, 1892, for.....	23,900	182.00
Totals.....	$198,136	$1,419.60

The tax rate in these ten instances is $1.82 on each $100 of the assessed valuation.

The assessed valuation is $39.40 on each $100 of the real value.

The tax is at the rate of $1.6 cents on each $100 of the real value of the property!

RECAPITULATION.

	New-York.	Brooklyn.
Assessed valuation, per $100 worth of real estate.....	$39.40	$77.30
Taxes, per $100 of assessed valuation.....	1.82	2.84
Tax rate, per $100 of real value of real estate.....	71.6	2.19

This way of showing the facts regarding Brooklyn's burdensome taxation has not heretofore been attempted, and it will surely be a revelation to the great mass of Brooklyn's taxpayers.

What the work of the ringsters has brought the city to is shown by the present condition of her finances. The debt encroaches so closely upon the constitutional limit that the city's credit has fallen lower than it has been before in over twenty years.

It was with the greatest difficulty that money could be obtained on the city's revenue bonds recently to keep the wheels of the municipal machine in motion. Now, the "gang" is at its wit's ends to devise ways for further increasing the tax levy. It can be done in only two ways, one by still further increasing the rate of assessment, the other by increasing the tax rate. By the former means only can the power to further increase the municipal debt be extended.

Further effects of the misgovernment of Brooklyn are shown in the paralyzed condition of the building trades. The large loaning institutions of New-York—the Equitable, New-York, and Mutual Life Insurance Companies—at first, and more recently the savings banks, refused any longer to lend money in Brooklyn.

Without the ability to raise loans on his property, the builder can do nothing. When building is suspended all the mechanics and laborers in the building trades are thrown out of employment. That condition of things has arisen in Brooklyn, and that accounts for the thousands of workmen who are without work to-day, and who are fast running into debt for their daily bread.

The statistics show that for ten weeks ending Sept. 8, 1892, 903 buildings were begun in Brooklyn, to cost $5,032,816, and that for the corresponding period of this year only 358 buildings, to cost $1,587,370, were begun. In the last six weeks plans for 201 buildings have been filed, to cost $727,745, against 521, to cost $2,473,315, for the corresponding period of 1892.

The import of this array of figures is not open to doubt. They are to the Boody administration as a handwriting on the wall. They show to the taxpayer the reasons why his property is a drug in the market, and to the mechanic why it is that there is no work for him. They explain better than words why the confidence of financial men has been withdrawn from our sister city.

That confidence will not be restored while the McLaughlin-Boody "gang" remains in control of the city. The building trades will resume their former activity when the "gang" shall have been turned out of power—not before. Money will be freely loaned on Brooklyn property only when retrenchment and reform are ordered by the votors of Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN'S LAST DAY OF REGISTRY.

It is your duty to register to-day in Brooklyn. "Boss" McLaughlin's only hope of success is in the failure of good citizens to register. Hours of registry from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

MAYOR BOODY'S CAMHAIGN.

He Makes Speeches to Several Small and Undemonstrative Audiences.

Mayor Boody spoke in a number of places in Brooklyn last night. The result must have been disheartening to him. The first place he spoke was at 144 Greenpoint Avenue, where a fairly-respectable audience greeted him, but at all the other places slim crowds were the order. In the Fourteenth Ward, the stronghold of Senator McCarren, he spoke in Palace Hall, 89 Grand Street. The hall will not hold more than 1,000 persons, yet, in spite of the fact that the meeting had been widely advertised, it was not more than two-thirds full.

Mayor Boody reached there after the assemblage had been entertained with a choice assortment of fabricated arguments by Assistant District Attorney Sherter, Assemblyman William E. Melody, and Baldwin S. Krause. Mr. Boody made the same speech, full of apologies and excuses, which he has made every time he has spoken during the campaign. The audience was patient and friendly, and only on several times while the Mayor was speaking it rudely interrupted him by calling for other speakers.

While he was in the midst of his address, Senator McCarren entered, and the crowd at once yelled for McCarren, completely drowning Mr. Boody's voice. His face flushed painfully at this rude treatment, but he finished his address and hurried from the hall. The applause he received consisted mainly of cat calls, shrill whistles and yells from men under the influence of liquor. When he left the hall the band played "The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo."

He was then driven through the rain to Winter's Teutonia Hall, Harrison Avenue and Bartlett Street. He found not more than a hundred people gathered there. When he mounted the stage to speak it was unoccupied except for him. Here his audience, which was mostly Germans, gave him their respectful attention, but did not applaud with any vigor. To the right of the stage hung a large lithographic portrait of Charles A. Schieren, inscribed: "Vote for Schieren." After Mr. Boody was through speaking the audience quietly departed, not more than a dozen of them giving him their personal greeting. This is a strong German neighborhood, and his reception is plainly an indication that they will not support him.

His next address was delivered to 200 people in Arion Hall, Wall Street near Broadway. This was in the very heart of the German quarter. He received practically the same reception that he had at Teutonia Hall, except the applause was a little more hearty.

He wound up his night's work by going to Bullock's Casino, 1,091 Myrtle Avenue, to speak, but the meeting had heard District Attorney Ridgway speak and, ignoring the Mayor, had adjourned, and he found no one to listen to him. At every place he spoke last night he delivered the same speech.

Brooklyn Registration.

The following table shows the registration in Brooklyn yesterday, (the third day this year,) compared with the third day's registration since 1890, together with the totals for the first three days in each of the four years:

Wards.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1	564	796	881	1,157
2	354	350	413	465
3	2,923	772	744	805
4	442	616	697	707
5	555	678	662	812
6	1,031	1,319	1,848	2,067
7	1,004	1,398	1,428	1,643
8	860	1,273	1,275	1,545
9	570	781	1,509	1,565
10	1,000	1,359	1,501	1,605
11	694	983	1,181	1,101
12	697	1,090	1,220	1,417
13	702	946	1,134	1,108
14	959	1,179	1,366	1,082
15	781	1,004	1,138	1,116
16	1,060	1,505	1,581	1,513
17	1,145	1,527	804	1,789
18	1,078	2,115	721	780
19	1,006	1,437	1,393	1,440
20	750	867	924	1,093
21	327	1,927	1,174	2,191
22	1,320	1,928	1,860	2,094
23	760	1,106	1,034	2,335
24	442	651	782	928
25	1,178	1,844	1,389	1,507
26	784	1,180	1,449	1,702
27	.....	.....	1,240	1,315
28	.....	.....	1,619	1,892
Totals	22,011	31,746	35,359	38,857

Total, first three days, 115,612, 140,458, 165,630 158,750.

New-York Registration.

Following are the figures of the registration in this city yesterday (the third day this year) compared with the corresponding days in 1891 and 1892:

Assembly Districts.	Registered Oct. 10, 1893.	Registered Oct. 28, 1892.	Registered Oct. 29, 1891.	Total Three Days, 1893.	Total Three Days, 1892.	Total Three Days, 1891.
1	1,707	1,779	1,928	5,414	7,964	4,739
2	2,826	4,133	3,465	10,424	10,577	5,113
3	2,335	3,996	2,147	8,478	7,943	5,576
4	1,809	2,232	1,794	5,835	7,187	7,598
5	2,103	2,804	2,017	6,721	8,379	5,195
6	2,367	2,693	1,933	6,993	9,814	7,040
7	3,025	3,269	2,426	8,720	11,725	7,034
8	2,960	3,198	2,098	8,784	12,195	6,279
9	2,794	3,098	2,427	8,319	10,504	6,827
10	2,674	2,078	1,921	7,268	9,817	8,620
11	1,589	1,887	1,938	5,365	8,214	4,834
12	2,260	2,171	1,836	6,263	8,998	6,009
13	2,886	2,539	2,253	7,158	9,848	8,065
14	2,277	2,408	2,107	6,792	9,114	5,756
15	2,108	2,179	2,237	6,514	8,801	8,976
16	2,140	2,410	2,086	6,642	9,796	6,856
17	1,853	1,958	1,709	5,520	7,533	10,918
18	2,534	2,130	1,556	6,220	7,913	7,805
19	2,148	2,847	2,086	7,081	8,931	20,015
20	1,425	1,624	1,439	4,488	6,904	8,090
21	1,921	2,119	1,899	5,939	8,870	7,500
22	1,706	2,193	1,628	5,527	7,558	18,014
23	2,786	2,977	2,028	7,740	10,712	22,486
24	2,111	2,284	1,901	6,296	8,881	12,268
25	1,905	2,152	1,753	5,810	7,714	.....
26	2,999	2,997	2,246	8,232	11,144	.....
27	3,377	3,098	2,587	9,062	12,834	.....
28	2,475	2,472	1,963	7,910	9,048	.....
29	2,514	2,746	2,184	7,324	8,909	.....
30	1,905	3,093	1,468	6,466	6,775	.....
Tot'l	68,920	76,763	62,019	207,725	272,152	214,917

—There are some girls who look like angels in any sort of bonnet, and they cannot miss it this season.—New-Orleans Picayune.

"HUNYADI" WATERS.

Paragraphs have recently appeared in some Newspapers here stating that a New York firm of mineral water dealers are the lessees in America of the Hunyadi Waters of Buda Pest, and respectively sole agents in the United States for the famous Hunyadi Springs of Hungary.

These statements are *absolutely* false, and the intention with which they are made is obvious.

Before any Hunyadi Water was practically known in the United States, The Apollinaris Company, Limited, of London, widely and successfully introduced the Hunyadi Janos Water, the Proprietor in Buda Pest of the Springs having entrusted to them, for a term of years still unexpired, the sole sale of this water in England and in all transmarine places. Hunyadi Janos Water having become very popular, quite a number of other Waters are now offered for sale, under names, of which the word Hunyadi forms part, and in bottles, and with labels, closely resembling in appearance and color those long used for Hunyadi Janos Water.

The word "Hunyadi" having become a generic name for Hungarian Bitter Waters, good, bad or indifferent, The Apollinaris Company affixed to the bottles of Hunyadi Janos, the Hungarian Bitter Water of which they have still the sole sale, a small Yellow Label with their Red Diamond, the object of this Trade Mark being *only* to indicate to the Public that the bottle so labelled is sold by The Apollinaris Company, Limited.

Consumers, who desire to secure the Hungarian Bitter Water sold by The Apollinaris Company, are requested to see that the bottle bears the Red Diamond and they are cautioned against such absolutely false statements as those contradicted herein.

CHARLES GRAEF & CO.,
32, Beaver Street, New York,
Sole Agents in the United States and Canada of The Apollinaris Company, Limited, London.

MONSTER AND ROAR CAPTURED

EIGHTEENTH STREET'S TERROR EASILY SUBDUED.

Wallace, the "Escaped" Dime Museum Lion Very Promptly Put Back in His Cage When Inspector Williams Gave the Word, But Not Before Excited Crowds Were Collected Again and the Venerable Beast Gets Free Advertising Enough to Suit the Museum Man.

It was rather a pity that the force of circumstances over which he had no control prevented Androclus, the first of authorities on leonine amenities, from visiting a certain stable in Eighteenth Street, near Irving Place, yesterday. Such a visit would certainly have been of advantage to Wallace, the "ten-cents-a-head" lion, with a roar alone worth the price of admission, who threw New-York's small boy into a frenzy of delight and the girls in a nearby candy factory into convulsions of terror almost as great as those inspired in them by a real, live mouse. Wallace—need any one who reads be told?—is the awful Monster who "escaped" on Thursday in a fit of advertising enterprise positively marvelous in one of the brute creation from a 6 by 8 cage into a 20 by 12 stable.

Not that Androclus was required yesterday in his ancient role of chiropodist. He would have come in better stead to Wallace as an up-to-date dentist. Thirty years of steady roaring have sadly loosened Wallace's awful front teeth, and an artistic set of false ones would, from a spectacular point of view, greatly enhance his value as a man-eater. For Wallace is in the sere and yellow leaf of lionhood. As an "untamable monster of the Libyan Desert"—see small bills; they are all over New-York by this morning—and as the "Man-eating Monster of the Carnivora," he is a back number, a lion living on the record of a glorious and gory past, during which he is credited (by his owner) with having devoured three men, clothing and all.

His owner declares that in his bright dime-museum lexicon there's no such word as "fake." Wallace, however, has been in the show business thirty years, and knows better. He knows that "lions" in all professions, especially in the profession of which he, like some other shining ornaments, who have but two legs, is a member, must, if they wish to remain "lions," keep themselves before the public. It is to this knowledge that his "escape," or perhaps escapade, on Thursday, is to be attributed.

But whether accident genuine or accident "on purpose," as the children say, there is no doubt that the dime-museum lion played his part like a noble Numidian.

During the whole of Thursday night two policemen who had graduated as marksmen on mad dogs, stray cats, and like small game stood watch and ward outside the stable door, while Wallace dreamed uneasily on a surfeit of the "valuable trotter," which lost a job when the cable cars came on Broadway. Mr. Stockob—which is not his real name any more than it was yesterday, but as owner of the lion he hates publicity in the newspapers—Mr. Stockob and his assistants also kept watch on the slumbering monster, whiling the hours away by swapping lion stories and convincing the saloon keeper on the corner that lion hunting must be precious dry work.

They were not the only busy ones. The bill posters were hard at work pasting big six-sheet posters at every point of vantage announcing the immediate advent at a dime museum of the "Untamable Man-eating Lion" with its awful roar. The posters were enlivened with a flaming pictorial centrepiece representing the king of beasts rampant, making for a gentleman principally conspicuous for his lack of clothing. A lithographer would have said that it took some days to get those pictures made, and would have argued that the dime-museum man must have known what was going to occur.

But that would make out Wallace's "escape" to be an advertising scheme, and who ever knew of a circus man or a dime-museum proprietor condescending to such depths?

Operations on the roar and its owner were resumed afresh as early as 8 o'clock yesterday morning. By that time crowds packed Eighteenth Street, from Third Avenue to Irving Place. The crowds continued until 10 o'clock in the afternoon. Police Capt. Gallagher and his large squad of men had plenty to do in keeping the people back from closing in on the stable. At times it took some pretty sharp work to preserve his royal highness from being mobbed.

That interesting exotic, with a name as hybrid as his appearance was peculiar, Broncho Bocaccio, the Great Lion Tamer, appeared on the scene early. With his patent-leather top boots, his riding breeches, and his head of hair like an ill-conditioned blacking brush, he presented a picture that the crowd justly cheered. He bowed his acknowledgments, and then, expectorating on his hands, ascended the ladder into the stable loft, preparatory to another fierce catch-as-catch-can encounter with the manacer. He was soon joined by Mr. Stockob.

After playing tag with Wallace for a quarter of an hour or so, the two came down the ladder together and told blood-curdling stories of their narrow escape. Several very young men, who pretended to be reporters, listened, open-mouthed, filling big notebooks the while with the veracious record of the thrilling happenings within the little stable.

Persons in the crowd were not wanting in suggestions as to ways and means of capturing the savage beast. A wild-eyed cowboy, with a shock of hair that helps to net him a weekly stipend of $15 in a dime museum, wanted to try his hand at lassoing the aged Wallace. A sanitary policeman, who stalked up and down, with spectacles on nose and a portfolio under his arm, recommended a treatment of Health Board disinfectants through a hose. A young man whose business was superlatively good terms with one another, suggested the application of electricity to Wallace's lunch, without, however, supplying the method of application. Others thought chloral would do, or chloroform, and one man who treated the idea of dosing in a manner with unbecoming levity, said he guessed a pailful of Bowery whisky would give the brute cause for silent meditation for a while.

At 10 o'clock there came as accessories to the free farce comedy two stern-faced men from Bridgeport. Their names were Felix McDonald and George Conklin, and they came under the command of Mr. Hamilton of Barnum & Bailey's Circus, who is called "Tody," because his initials are R. F.

Mr. Hamilton is a lion slayer, who has laid low the King of Beasts in every jungle from Madison Square Garden to Muskegon, Mich., and Spokane Falls, Washington. His aversion to everything in the advertising line is as well known as is his prowess as a mighty hunter. Messrs. Conklin and McDonald are his faithful followers.

With them came a stock of pulley blocks, ropes, hooks, derricks, &c., such as would set up a man very comfortably in the house-moving business. With these appliances fixed in position, the work began of hauling the recalcitrant form of the "valuable trotter," whose life was given over to the awful Wallace. This was much to the disappointment of the crowd, who evidently expected soon to see the lion swaying above their heads in slings.

At 11 o'clock a pale cast of thought sickened over the countenance of the dime-museum manager, whose diamond studs were louder than the roar of the animal for whose services he had contracted. Inspector Williams had dropped an intimation that if the lion were not caged by midday he (the lion) would be shot.

To add to the force of the Inspector's remarks, a man from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals came around ready for action, with a gun having a bore as large as that of a small field piece.

It was time for the farce to come to an end, and so Stockob, McDonald, Conklin, and the one and only Broncho, all armed with pitchforks and revolvers with blank cartridges in them, went forward to battle with the "valuable trotter."

Lion-Hunter Hamilton meantime, ensconced in the hayloft, calmly awaited the issue of the impending fray.

What happened in the gladiatorial arena within that little stable no one will ever know—not even reading about it on the show bills. Mr. Hamilton, carefully avoiding all connection with lions as an advertising medium, modestly claims the glory for his faithful followers from Bridgeport, and declares that it was owing to their efforts with Fourth of July black cartridges, steel pitchforks, and lusty lungs that Wallace the Monster was driven into his den like a mangy yellow dog, with his tail between his legs. Broncho Boccaccio, on the other hand, has a Decameron of stories to tell of the different ways he exposed himself to what seemed certain death before the King of Beasts was caged.

Whoever did it, it was done, and done, curiously enough, well within the limit of time set by Inspector Williams. There were some skeptics spiteful enough to hint that Wallace the Monster could have been subjugated on Thursday in double-quick time if Inspector Williams and his ultimatum had been on hand.

When seen safe in his cage after the "capture," the venerable monarch of the Libyan waste presented the appearance of one who was suffering from his efforts to eat four square meals at one sitting. He lay on his back, with his legs straight in the air, like an upturned table, while his rheumy eyes blinked reflectively, as if he were thinking: "Dyspepsia is what I am going to get out of this racket."

His efforts at digestion were rudely disturbed by the process of transferring him into the removal cage. The vicinity of Irving Place is as yet not educated up to the diapason of a lion's awful roar, and, accordingly, under no more dignified a classification than that of "public nuisance," Wallace had to seek new quarters in the menagerie. His transfer was a fine piece of work, but not as advertising trick, of course. Inspired by the persuasive influence of a heated iron, he entertained the listening crowd outside by a really fine performance in tones that caused the small boy to nudge his companion and remark in tones anticipatory of even greater delight: "'Hully gee! Mike! I wonder if he's a eatin' of der bloke wid der boots and der hair."

However, the "bloke" aforementioned came out of the conflict without a scar, and by 4 o'clock Wallace, the Untamed Man-Eating Monster, with fangs like razor edges and teeth as long as your middle finger, so Mr. Stockof deponeth, was safe on a wagon, bound for Central Park, with not a roar left in his venerable larynx, and sleeping the sleep of the just, who has not only pleased himself, but pleased his proprietors.

BROOKLYN'S LAST DAY OF REGISTRY.

The Brooklyn Ring can be overthrown if all good citizens register. The Boss is disheartened. Register to-day, so that you can be in at the death of the Ring. Hours of registry from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Vaccinations in the Shopping District.

Chief Inspector Doty, Brigadier General of the vaccinating forces, turned his attention yesterday to some of the factory hands and salesgirls in the heart of the town. The employes in Schlesinger's toy factory, in Crosby Street, were among those who felt the needle and quill during the day.

Last evening, after 6 o'clock, the doctors prepared for a big job. There are about 1,400 persons employed in Ehrich's big dry goods shop, at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, and of these a detachment numbering several hundreds was marshalled for vaccination. Some of the younger employes, who, as a floor-walker remarked, loftily, "have about as much sense as a roll of tape," made a great ado over the operation, and it required some moral suasion to induce them to stand up and have their little arms scratched. There were many squeals at the first touch of the needle, and many more squeals and pale faces at the sight of a little blood. Among the firms to be visited to-day is that of Best & Co., in Twenty-third Street.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Forecast for Saturday:

NEW-ENGLAND, rain, cooler, fresh and brisk southeast winds, shifting to southwest.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, rain, followed by fair in the afternoon, cooler, fresh and brisk southeast winds, shifting to southwest. The DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, cloudy, with light rain in the early morning, followed by fair weather, cooler, fresh, southwest winds. NORTH CAROLINA, fair, preceded by showers in the early morning, cooler, fresh southwest winds. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, fair, except showers near the coast, cooler, light west winds.

FLORIDA, partly cloudy, with showers on the east coast, cooler in northern portion, fresh north winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, and MISSISSIPPI, fair, warmer in the interior of Alabama and Mississippi, cooler Saturday night, fresh northwest winds. LOUISIANA and EASTERN TEXAS, fair cooler in northwest Louisiana, north winds, becoming variable. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, cooler, northwest winds, becoming variable in Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, decidedly cooler by Saturday night, northwest winds. WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, except showers near the lakes, warmer during Saturday, decidedly cooler by Sunday morning, west winds, shifting to northwest, and becoming brisk over the lakes. OHIO, partly cloudy, with showers near Lake Erie, cooler, decidedly cooler by Sunday morning, northwest winds, becoming brisk and high over Lake Erie. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, generally fair, decidedly colder, cold wave in northern portions, brisk and high northwest winds.

LOWER MICHIGAN, UPPER MICHIGAN, and WISCONSIN, partly cloudy, decidedly colder, cold wave in Wisconsin, high northwest winds. MINNESOTA, partly cloudy, decidedly cooler in eastern portion, high northwest winds, diminishing in force. IOWA, NEBRASKA, and MISSOURI, generally fair, decidedly colder, cold wave in Eastern Iowa and Northern Missouri, northwest winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, variable winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, northwest winds, becoming variable.

NEBRASKA, fair, cooler, except warmer in northwest portion, northwest winds, becoming variable. KANSAS, fair, cooler, decidedly cooler in eastern portion, northwest winds, becoming variable. COLORADO, fair, cooler, except warmer in extreme northern portion, variable winds. MONTANA, partly cloudy, warmer, variable winds.

Signals are displayed at Toledo, Detroit, Red Wing, and at all stations on Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior, except Duluth.

RIVERS.—The rivers will remain about stationary.

WEATHER CONDITIONS AND GENERAL FORECAST.—The storm central Thursday evening over Lake Huron has disappeared north of the St. Lawrence. A storm has moved eastward from Manitoba to the region north of Lake Superior. An extensive area of high barometer has moved southeastward over the Northwestern States, and the barometer continues high over the Middle and Southern Rocky Mountain regions.

A cold wave has appeared over Montana and North Dakota, and the temperature has fallen from the lower lake region to the Middle Gulf coast; elsewhere the temperature has risen.

Rain has fallen from the eastern lake region over the Middle Atlantic and New-England States, and in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys. Rain will continue over New-England and rain or snow will fall in the western lake region.

The cold wave will overspread the Middle and Upper Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and the western lake regions, attended by high northwesterly winds over the western lakes.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the same date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.
3 A. M.	45°	57°	3:30 P. M.	63°	65°
6 A. M.	43°	59°	6 P. M.	54°	61°
9 A. M.	49°	63°	9 P. M.	48°	60°
12 M.	58°	67°	12 P. M.	51°	60°

Average temperature yesterday..... 61½°
Average for same date last year..... 49½°
Average for same date last fifteen years..... 51½°

MOLES AND WARTS REMOVED
Without pain or cutting. Superfluous hair permanently removed by electricity. Consultation free.
JOHN H. WOODBURY, Dermatologist,
20 years' experience. 125 West 42d St., N. Y.
Send stamp for 150-page book on skin blemishes.

A FEEBLE WOMAN—suffering from nervous prostration, excitability, or dizziness, the result of weakness, derangement, or displacement of the special organs—will find health regained after using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

The *one* remedy—standing solitary and alone—for woman's weakness, which is *guaranteed* to benefit or cure, or the money refunded, is the "Favorite Prescription."

It's a powerful invigorating tonic, a soothing and strengthening nervine. For women who are run-down and overworked; at the critical periods in woman's life—the change from girlhood to womanhood, and, later, the "change of life"—this is especially adapted to her needs; for it strengthens, regulates, and CURES.

Whether it's Catarrh itself, or any of the troubles caused by Catarrh, the makers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will pay you $500 if they can't give you a permanent *cure*. They take the risk!

FOR NEW ROOFS. FOR OLD ROOFS.
RUBBER
ROOFING
Is unequaled on house, barn, factory, or outbuildings, and costs half the price of shingles, tin, or iron it is ready for use and easily applied by any one. Send stamp for sample and state size of roof.

Old Shingle Roofs
easily made water-tight and fire-proof at small expense, with dark red slate paint. *On decayed shingles* it fills the pores, and gives a *substantial roof* that lasts years. *Curled* or *warped* shingles it brings to their places *and keeps them there*. Genuine slate-paint requires no heating, and contains no tar.

On Tin or Iron Roofs
It is acknowledged the *best* paint, has a heavy body, is easily applied, expands by heat, contracts by cold, and never *cracks*. One coat equals 4 of any other. Buildings covered with felt made water-tight at *small* expense. Write *at once* for Catalogue.
Ind. Paint & Roof Co., 42 West Broadway, N.Y.

BRITONS ON THE VIGILANT.

Rumor that She May Visit England to Recapture Cups.

From The London Daily News.

The report having been widely circulated that a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron had resolved upon issuing a challenge for the America's Cup as soon as the present contest in American waters was over, Reuter's agent at Cowes had an interview yesterday with Mr. Richard Grant, J. P., the Secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron, at the Castle, the headquarters of the squadron at Cowes, in order to ascertain whether any information had reached him on the subject.

Mr. Grant said he was perfectly certain that no challenge had gone forth from any member of the squadron, as in any case it must have gone through him as Secretary; nor did he believe that any such challenge was in contemplation at the present moment, for he had not so much as heard the idea mentioned in the club. He knew nothing of any challenge having been sent by representatives of other English Royal Yacht Clubs. Proceeding to discuss the races between the Vigilant and Valkyrie, Mr. Grant said:

The ill-fortune of the Valkyrie has been a great disappointment to the members of the squadron, and to yachting circles in general, though the result of the races in American waters so far bears out the conclusions arrived at by those who have taken any interest in the subject since it became known that Mr. Carroll, the owner of the Navahoe, had admitted to me and others that the Vigilant was twenty minutes faster than the Navahoe in a forty-mile course. On all hands it is understood that the Valkyrie and Britannia are equal vessels in all-around work, and as the Britannia has proved herself, generally speaking, ten minutes better than the Navahoe, and the Vigilant ten minutes better than the Valkyrie, Mr. Carroll's statement as to the Vigilant's superiority has proved to be approximately accurate.

Although the result has therefore been anticipated, it is, nevertheless, felt to be a great disappointment, and this sentiment is indorsed by the inhabitants of the yachting centres on both sides of the Solent, where both the Valkyrie and her noble owner are exceedingly popular. The yachting fraternity at Cowes are at a loss to reconcile the fact that, in the first race with the Navahoe for the Victoria Cup, the Britannia, Valkyrie's sister vessel, sailed over a course of thirty miles in nearly an hour less time than the Vigilant required to accomplish the like task in the first clear day's sailing for the America's Cup, though the Britannia had thirteen miles of dead windward work and the Vigilant only ten miles. The former, in addition, had to contend against a strong, adverse tide in her windward course, and in both races the wind is believed to have been of about the same strength.

Some who have been watching the achievements of the champion yachts on this side go as far as to hint that the Valkyrie cannot possibly be in the same trim as when she sailed for the Queen's Cup, and other prizes in the early weeks of the English yachting season. As to the probable outcome of the races in American waters, Mr. Grant hinted that he had heard it rumored that the Vigilant was coming to England next year.

"If she does," he said, "she is likely to carry back to America both the Victoria and the Cape May Cups, unless British designers and builders can in the meantime construct a yacht on even better lines than the handsome and fast-sailing Britannia and Valkyrie, the smartest sailing vessels hitherto built in Europe."

LAST DAY FOR REGISTRATION.

If you wish to vote at the forthcoming election, you must register to-day. It is the final day of registration for this year in this city. The Boards of Registry will be in session in every election district between the hours of 8 A. M. and 9 P. M. Have your name placed upon the list.

Live Rabbits for Pythons in Paris.

Paris Dispatch to The London Standard.

Humane persons have raised a protest against the caretakers of the Jardin d'Acclimatation in the Bois de Boulogne, who allow rabbits to be put into the cage of the pythons, which have lately arrived, during the daytime. This is done with a view to interesting visitors to the garden, many of whom have viewed with indignation the spectacles of the poor bunnies huddled up with fear in corners awaiting the evening, when the serpents make short work of them. The pythons eat only at nightfall, and are fed exclusively on live rabbits. The protests will no doubt have the effect of preventing this unnecessary cruelty to animals.

Death of Napoleon's St. Helena Guard.

From The London Westminster Gazette.

James Smith died at Basingstoke yesterday afternoon. He was born in February, 1792, and in 1809 enlisted in the Sixty-sixth, now the Berkshire Regiment. After serving in India, the regiment, in 1817, was ordered to St. Helena, and there Smith took part in the duty of guarding the exiled Napoleon. Having injured his wrist and being declared unfit for further military service, he returned to Basingstoke and worked on the roads from 1823 to 1846. He then obtained employment as a rural postman, and continued in the service of the Post Office for twenty-one years.

Sent to Jail for Cheering.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 27.—Col. Albert Scott, Collector of Internal Revenue under the last Republican Administration, who has been on trial for two days on the charge of certifying to false vouchers for salaries of Government employes, was acquitted in the Federal Court late this afternoon. When the verdict was announced there was loud cheering for Col. Scott, and Joseph Cunningham, an ex-storekeeper, who made too much noise, was sent to jail for twelve hours by Judge Barr.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Bradstreet's reports 329 failures in the United States during the week, against 340 in the preceding week and 220, 205, 164, and 251 in the corresponding weeks of 1892, 1891, 1890, and 1889. The Middle States had 109, the New-England States

NORTHERN PACIFIC BONDS

GERMAN AND AMERICAN HOLDERS TO ACT IN UNISON.

A Strong Committee of New-York Financiers Will Protect the Interests of American Bondholders — The Berlin Committee Pledges Its Support—There Are Over $44,000,000 of Northern Pacific Consolidated Bonds Outstanding —Interest Due Dec. 1 Will Not Be Paid.

The peculiar conditions that prevail in the affairs of the Northern Pacific Railroad have impelled the holders of the consolidated mortgage bonds of that company, both here and in Germany, to organize for self-protection.

A strong committee, consisting of men distinguished in financial circles, has been formed by the American bondholders to guard the interests of all such bondholders. Following are the names of the gentlemen who compose this committee: Edward D. Adams, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, President of the Mercantile Trust Company; Ernest Thalmann of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., bankers; James Stillman, President of the National City Bank, and J. D. Probst, head of the banking house of J. D. Probst & Co.

An association of German holders of the Northern Pacific consolidated bonds was organized in Berlin some weeks ago by representative bankers. It is estimated that not less than $15,000,000 of bonds of this issue are held in Germany, a large proportion of which have already been deposited with the Deutsche Bank. This association of German holders has been in communication with the American bondholders, and it has pledged its support to the American committee.

There are now outstanding $44,064,000 consolidated mortgage bonds, excluding those held as collateral for the unfunded debt. The semi-annual interest, maturing on the 1st of next December, and amounting to $1,101,600, will not be paid. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company has already defaulted in the payment of that portion of the coupons which matured on the 1st of last June, the presentation of which for payment was delayed until after the appointment of the receivers. Default has also been made on the second mortgage sinking fund and interest.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company is the trustee under the consolidated mortgage, and realizing the necessity for prompt action to protect the interests of this large amount of bonds, that company secured the appointment of Mr. Henry C. Payne of Milwaukee as the one of the receivers particularly representing this interest with Messrs. Oakes and Rouse. The trust company has already commenced proceedings for the foreclosure of the mortgages. The financial situation of the Northern Pacific may be inferred from the fact that the gross earnings have fallen off about $3,500,000 in four months, during a period when ordinarily the largest receipts may be expected. The approach of the Winter season when, under the most favorable conditions of the last few years, the net earnings have not been sufficient to meet the fixed charges means further financial pressure and added difficulties to the receivership.

The experience of the last year has convinced all security holders that their interests are best protected by very prompt action in such cases as this. It is fortunate that this powerful organization of bondholders has already been formed, as it forms a basis for prompt and efficient action on the part of the bondholders, conducted by gentlemen of well-known position and experience in reorganization affairs.

BROOKLYN VOTERS, REGISTER!

This is the last day of registration. If you do not register to-day you cannot vote against "Boss" McLaughlin's man—Boody. Hours of registry from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

GRAND TRUNK DIRECTORS NOISY.

A Meeting in London Breaks up in Disorder—Sir Henry Tyler Hooted Down.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—At the meeting of the Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company to-day Sir Henry Tyler, Chairman, referred to the report that the Vanderbilt interest had purchased 45,000 shares in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, the aim being to deprive the Grand Trunk Road of such traffic. Sir Henry said he regarded the report as suspicious. Whether the purchase had been made or not, it would not affect the Grand Trunk Road an iota. It was not long since rumors in New-York and Montreal credited certain capitalists with the design of buying up the whole Grand Trunk system. He had traced the origin of the rumors to a conspiracy to manipulate the shares. The conspirators had, however, failed in their object.

Proceeding to describe the position of the company, Sir Henry said the Directors last Autumn expected a "bumper year" in 1893. In this they had been disappointed. The first half of the year had been particularly adverse to the company. Little produce had been carried by the road, owing to the low prices prevailing in Europe. The financial depression in the United States had paralyzed business. The passenger traffic to Chicago had been exceedingly good, and had helped to lessen the losses that had been incurred.

A row occurred over the appointment of a new Auditor. Several of the shareholders challenged the Directors to submit the accounts of the company to an independent committee. Chairman Tyler defended the Directors. The meeting broke up in disorder amid hissing and derisive cries.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—A. J. McDougall, Eastern Passenger Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, sends to The Times a plump magazine, entitled "The Ten Best States in America." It contains 250 pages of interesting descriptions of the characteristics and products of the ten States through which the lines of the Illinois Central pass. A person who reads this book cannot fail to get a valuable amount of information concerning the vast and resourceful West. There is a liberal sprinkling of excellent illustrations throughout the volume.

—Collis P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific Road, expects to spend the coming Winter in California. He says that two years ago he bought a house in San Francisco, with the expectation of living in it, at least a portion of each Winter. He was too busy last year, however, to leave New-York.

—E. R. Bacon, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad, has just received from the Pullman Works a private car 75 feet long, finished in vermillion and satin wood and trimmed with embroidered leather. It bears the name Virginia.

—The Denver Consolidated Tramway Company has executed a trust deed for $4,000,000 to the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York. This loan is to run for forty years at 5 per cent. The money will be used to retire old bonds and extend the line.

—The latest reports from the West are to the effect that the Union Pacific has no intention of uniting with the other Western roads in the establishment of a joint emigrant clearing house in New-York.

—S. H. H. Clark, President and receiver of the Union Pacific Railroad, is in New-York for a few days. He will confer with E. Ellery Anderson, co-receiver and Government Director.

—President King of the Erie Railway says that the lease of the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad will neither be abrogated nor modified during the receivership.

—The office of Superintendent has been abolished by President Saul of the Ohio Southern, and H. T. Dick has been appointed assistant to the General Manager.

—A. A. Allen has been appointed General Manager of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad for its Texas lines.

—D. W. Wood has been elected President of the Lake Shore, Riverview and Elgin Railroad, an Illinois corporation.

—The Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad Company has ordered 200 large freight cars from the Buffalo Car Company.

—President A. A. McLeod and F. H. Prince of the New-York and New-England Road were in New-York yesterday.

—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Manhattan Railway Company will occur on Wednesday, Nov. 8.

—John M. Hood was on Thursday re-elected President of the Western Maryland Railroad.

—Roswell Miller, President of the St. Paul Road, is spending a few days in this city.

—E. H. McHenry is the new Chief Engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

—President T. B. Blackstone of the Chicago and Alton Road is in town.

Bismarck's Memoirs for Four Years.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—Prince Bismarck has completed his memoirs covering the years from 1866 to 1870. They are chiefly historic, and are designed to be a justification of Bismarck's policy.

THE SITUATION IN IOWA.

Democrats Confident of Electing Their Candidate for Governor.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 27.—The Republican "kicking" Prohibitionists, those who would not stand on the local-option platform, are extremely active. They allege that they will take 30,000 votes away from the Republicans and give them to the third-party Prohibition ticket. They wanted to have a ticket of their own, with their candidate, Bennett Mitchell, at the head and the rest of the Republican State ticket following, but they were ruled off from the official ballot by the Secretary of State—a Republican. The result will be to deprive the Republican State ticket below Governor of thousands of votes. The election depends upon how many votes the Prohibitionists can get from the Republicans. If they can get 20,000 or 25,000 Jackson will be beaten. There seems to be a strong probability that they will do it.

The anti-Prohibition Republicans of this State are appalled at the present aspect of their movement to repeal prohibition or, at least, to modify it through the Republican Party. Notwithstanding the local option plank which they got through the last Republican State Convention by a majority of 13 in a vote of 1,200, the Prohibitionists have circumvented them by securing iron-clad pledges from about thirty of the Republican nominees for the Legislature, who are sure to be elected, that they will vote against any repeal or modification of the present law regardless of the platform.

This is discouraging to the anti-Prohibition Republicans. It will cause many of them to vote as they did two and four years ago, for Boies and the Democratic nominees for the Legislature in the hope of getting some relief from prohibition.

The Republican nominees for the Legislature have dodged as well as they could on this question, and so has Jackson, the Republican nominee for Governor. They have tried to make the campaign entirely on the "calamity" cry, charging all the blame for the present hard times on the Democratic Party. The Republicans have had over 900 speeches made in the State along this line. Prohibition has not been mentioned if the mention could be avoided.

The Iowa Congressmen have all left Washington and are on the stump in Iowa. But most of the Republicans are embarrassed by having voted for the repeal of the Sherman silver law, and the Populists will make great gains in Iowa in consequence. The Populist vote is generally estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000. A larger percentage of it will come from the Republican Party than ever before.

Gov. Boies is making another splendid campaign, one of his vote-getting tours. He has declared that if he was in the United States Senate he would favor the unconditional repeal of the Sherman silver law, the repeal of the McKinley tariff, and the enactment of tariff for revenue only. Democrats are making a quiet, thorough campaign and are confident of electing Gov. Boies to a third term by a good plurality.

REGISTRATION IN NEW-YORK.

Saturday is the last day of registration in this city. If your name is not upon the registry list you cannot vote. You can register any time to-day between the hours of 8 A. M. and 9 P. M. This is your last chance for this year. Register to-day.

MR. YOUMANS CRIES FOUL.

He Says the American Protective Association Defeated Him for Congress.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Mr. Weadock (Dem., Mich.,) raised a storm in the House this morning by introducing a memorial from Henry M. Youmans, a member of the Fifty-second Congress from the Eighth Michigan District and a candidate for re-election, asking the House to investigate the circumstances attending the election of the present Representative from that district.

The memorial alleged that the election was brought about by the machinations of the American Protective Association, a politico-religious organization existing in Michigan and other Western States, and arraigned the society in severe terms.

This was resented by Mr. Hopkins, (Rep., Ill.,) Mr. Dingley, (Rep., Me.,) Mr. Morse, (Rep., Mass.,) Mr. Poynter, (Dem., Ky.,) and other members, who crowded around the Michigan man in a threatening way. Finally Mr. Weadock said he would withdraw the memorial until the occupant of the seat was present to speak for himself.

Mr. Springer, (Dem., Ill.,) from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a resolution calling on the Treasury Department for information concerning State banks. There was great opposition, and a spirited debate resulted, in which Messrs. Hall, (Dem., Mo.,) Johnson, (Rep., Ind.,) Springer, (Dem., Ill.,) Dingley, (Rep., Me.,) McMillin, (Dem., Tenn.,) Blair, (Rep., N. H.,) and Sperry, (Dem., Conn.,) took part. The question of agreeing to the resolution showed the absence of a quorum, and the House adjourned until Monday without taking action on the resolution.

Emperor William and the Italian Army.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—It is reported here that Emperor William has summoned the King of Saxony to Berlin to consult with him upon Italy's proposition to reduce her standing army. Representations have been made to the Emperor from Rome that the present expenditure for the Italian Army and Navy is too heavy for the budget, and that a reduction of the items for defense must be made to help the country out of its financial straits. The Emperor is reported to be opposed to such a reduction, as it would mean the loss of a corps, or perhaps two corps, to the Italian Army. He is likely, however, to defer to the opinion of the King of Saxony, who is his most trusted adviser in military matters.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Army News.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—Chaplain J. C. Kerr, six months' extension on account of sickness. Lieut. F. H. Schoeffel, Ninth Infantry, ten days' extension.

COURT-MARTIAL.—Fort Niagara, N. Y., Oct. 30, at 10 o'clock. Detail: Capts. Joseph W. Duncan, Twenty-first Infantry; James E. Pilcher, Assistant Surgeon; Charles A. Williams, Lieuts. Solomon E. Sparrow, Adjutant Twenty-first Infantry; James W. McAndrew, William M. Morrow, John J. O'Connell, Willson Y. Stamper, Judge Advocate. At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., at 11 o'clock A. M. on Monday, 23d. Detail: Lieut. Col. Samuel B. M. Young, Fourth Cavalry; Capt. Charles Morris, Fifth Artillery; Capt. Edmund L. Zalinski, Fifth Artillery; Capt. Benjamin K. Roberts, Fifth Artillery; Capt. Thomas H. Barry, First Infantry; First Lieuts. Luigi Lomia, Fifth Artillery; William H. Coffin, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieuts. Thomas W. Winston, Fifth Artillery; William R. Smedberg, Jr., Fourth Cavalry; First Lieut. William W. Galbraith, Fifth Artillery, Judge Advocate.

QUARTERMASTER OFFICERS.—The following change in the duties of Quartermaster officers are ordered: Capt. Francis B. Jones, in addition to his present duties at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, is assigned to duty as Post Quartermaster, relieving Capt. Charles A. Booth, who will proceed to Omaha as Assistant to the Chief Quartermaster of department, relieving Charles Bird, who will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and relieve Capt. Daniel H. Floyd.

OFFICERS RETIRED.—The following-named officers having been found by army retiring boards incapacitated for active service, are retired: Major John O. Skinner, Surgeon; Capt. Henry Metcalfe, Ordnance Department.

CAPT. GEORGE S. HOYT, Fort Brady, Michigan, is relieved, and will proceed to Helena, Mont., and take charge of the construction of the new post of Fort Harrison.

LIEUT. HENRY L. HARRIS, First Artillery, will change station from Chicago to (Governors Island) New-York Nov. 1.

CAPT. JAMES N. ALLISON, Sub-Department, is detailed Acting Assistant Quartermaster at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Navy News.

PAYMASTER C. M. MCDANIEL, having been condemned by a medical board is detached from the Wabash and granted three months' sick leave.

ASSISTANT SURGEON L. H. STONE is detached from the Minnesota and ordered to the naval proving ground at Indian Head, Md.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTER T. H. HICKS is detached from the League Island (Penn.) Navy Yard and ordered to the Castine Nov. 7.

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEON S. S. WHITE is ordered to the Richmond Nov. 4.

ASSISTANT SURGEON ROBERT BOYD is detached from the Richmond Nov. 4 and ordered to the Minnesota.

PAYMASTER H. G. COLBY is ordered to the Wabash Oct. 31.

The Pilgrim Good as Sold.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 27.—The question has often been asked as to what would be done with the unsuccessful cup defender Pilgrim. It seems now in a fair way to be answered, for the yacht is as good as sold to be converted into either a passenger steamer or a steam yacht. Plans for the change in either way have been made by Stewart & Binney, designers of the boat, and present nothing impracticable and little that is undesirable. The fin of the boat will be removed, but beyond that few changes in the hull are needed. Her designers think that from the ease with which she moved under tow, she would be fast under steam, her light draught of hull, only 5 feet, would necessitate a twin-screw arrangement, but this would in some ways be an advantage. A house would be put on deck if she were to be made into a passenger steamer, but for a steam yacht she would have a low trunk cabin with only a pilot house of full height above the deck. The name of the intending purchaser or the price expected to be paid is not made public.

THE YALE-PRINCETON GAME

ALUMNI WANT THE CONTEST ON COLUMBIA OVAL.

A Movement to Transfer the Great Thanksgiving Day Football Battle to the New Grounds of Columbia College, at William's Bridge—University Faculties Say the Game Is Degenerating from a Pure College Sport into a Money-Making Scheme—Too Late to Change This Year.

Late Wednesday evening a meeting of the representatives of Yale and Columbia, those of Princeton having failed to arrive, was held at the Windsor Hotel to discuss the plan of changing in the future the Thanksgiving Day game between Yale and Princeton from the Manhattan Field to the Columbia Oval, at William's Bridge. Yale was represented by Capt. Hinkey, and Columbia by L. M. Lawson and Livingston Pell.

There are many reasons for this step. For the past few years there has been a growing dislike to the field by the players themselves. But the main reason is the objections offered by the Faculties of Yale and Princeton. The latter have been regarding with increasing disfavor each year the manner in which the game has been degenerating from true sport to a purely financial scheme. The squabbles over the entrance receipts which have become so public have also annoyed them to a great extent, and urged them to take a decisive step toward its prevention, or, at least, to do as much as possible toward the removal of this objectionable feature. They propose to put it on a more thorough college basis, or else stop the team from playing in New-York at all.

The speculation in tickets for the great game has been disgraceful. How many New-Yorkers last year ground their teeth and swore internally when they were compelled to pay $5 and even as high as $10 to grasping speculators for a ticket, the actual price of which was $1. Now it is to be changed. According to the decree of the Faculties the tickets must be controlled exclusively by the University Athletic Club, or there is no game. This is the first move and removes one of the most objectionable features.

Then there arose a great desire, not only among the members of the Faculties of Yale and Princeton, but also among many of the alumni of those institutions, to have the game played on some college grounds, thus giving a more college tone to the whole affair. Obviously, Columbia Oval, the athletic grounds of Columbia College, at William's Bridge, presented the best facilities. To this end private negotiations have been going on for some months past, but on Wednesday night the first meeting was held. It will be impossible to get the grounds ready and in fit condition for this year's game, but it is al, most certain that in the future the great game will be played on Columbia's grounds.

Mr. Lathrop of Columbia has designs ready of increasing the seating capacity. Three new stands are to be erected, two adjoining the present one and one opposite to it, thus providing accommodation for 25,000 persons.

The Harlem Branch of the New-York Central Railroad has agreed to run tracks to the grounds and to accommodate all the crowds at a low figure per head. The Columbia alumni are backing the movement and will bear the expense in erecting the grand stands. The grounds are beautifully situated on a slight elevation, and are well drained and capable of being converted into an excellent football field.

The change would be a great thing for Columbia, for it would arouse her somewhat lagging interest in athletics and would make her oval the centre for the athletics of all the college world. It would then be likely to secure the intercollegiate Spring games. It is not Columbia's desire to enter into competition with Manhattan or any other field, but it seems that, as a college affair, this move would be the best for all parties concerned—Yale, Princeton, and Columbia.

BROOKLYN'S LAST DAY OF REGISTRY.

The Brooklyn Ring can be overthrown if all good citizens register. The Boss is disheartened. Register to-day, so that you can be in at the death of the Ring. Hours of registry from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

FOOTBALL GAMES TO-DAY.

Some Lively Sport with the Pigskin Promised by College and Local Teams.

To-day's football game at Eastern Park will undoubtedly be one of the closest matches the Crescents will play this year. They have arranged to play the team of Union College, Schenectady, and they are very evenly matched, in the judgment of experts. It will be the first appearance of the Union kickers in this vicinity. Play will begin at 3:30, as usual. The teams will be made up as follows:

Crescent A.C.	*Position.*	*Union.*
Griffin	Left end	Smith.
Quill	Left tackle	Brown.
Hotchkiss	Left guard	Miller.
Baldwin	Centre	Sweetland.
Worden	Right guard	Barnes.
Fitzgerald	Right tackle	Beckwith.
Walsh	Right end	Chamberlain.
Fish	Quarter back	Dempster.
White	Half back	Lavrey.
Sheldon	Half back	Gregory.
Culver	Full back	Myers.

Rutgers College football team will line up against the Orange Athletic Club team on the Orange Oval this afternoon at 3:30. A close game is anticipated. At Hoboken, N. J., a game will be played between the Red Bank and South Amboy teams.

Yale's Crippled Football Warriors.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 27.—The crippled condition of the Yale eleven was shown pitifully to-day when Capt. Hinkey attempted to get enough players together to practice and had to give up in despair. Only five of the 'Varsity players are in shape, and so, for the first time in many years at this stage of the campaign, the daily practice was omitted. Instead, the second eleven lined up against the freshmen, while the first team stood around and rubbed their crippled ankles and knees. It is a bad omen for the game with West Point to-morrow, and grave fears are entertained there that Yale will be scored against for the first time in over two years. West Point is the strongest team Yale must face aside from Harvard, Princeton, and the University of Pennsylvania, and the absence of Heffelfinger is deeply regretted here. The eleven left at 6 o'clock for New-York, whence it will go to West Point to-morrow. At the outset the team will line up: Ends, Hinkey and Greene; tackles, Murphy and Messler; guards, Hickok and McCrea; centre, Beard; quarter back, Morris; halves, Eaton and Armstrong; full back, Thorne. Capt. Hinkey took eighteen men along so as to be sure and have enough substitutes to go around.

WESLEYAN TO MEET PRINCETON.

Both Teams in Good Shape for the Game on Manhattan Field.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 27.—The Wesleyan football team held its final practice this afternoon before the opening of the intercollegiate championship season with Princeton in New-York to-morrow. The practice was devoted almost entirely to the strengthening of the line men. It was fairly effective in this, as the men in the centre, although new, held like veterans. Wilson and Gordon did some very pretty goal kicking, and the latter's punting was never better. With the exception of Leo, who had a lame leg, the players are in excellent condition. They will leave for New-York on the 8:25 train to-morrow morning accompanied by their trainer, James Grant, and a delegation of students. The team will line up as follows: Left end, Steele; left tackle, E. Searles; left guard, Doane; centre, Tower; right guard, Briggs; right tackle, Leo; right end, Pomeroy; quarter back, Stark; half backs, Wilson and Berrien; full back, Gordon.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 27.—The 'Varsity team goes to New-York in the morning to meet Wesleyan on Manhattan Field. Judging from to-day's practice Princeton will be able to run up a big score against her opponents. Only one half was played at the practice, but the play was sharp and the interference as good as seen this season. With the exception of Dorst and Barrett, the team is the same that played Cornell one week ago. They will line up as follows: Left end, McCauley; left tackle, Holly; left guard, Wheeler; centre, Balliet; right guard, Taylor; right tackle, Lea; right end, Trenchard; quarter back, King; left half back, Ward; right half back, Barnett; full back, Burt.

SPRINTING IN THE RAIN.

Orton Wins the 1,000-Yard Run at the University of Pennsylvania Games.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—The University of Pennsylvania held its annual Fall games here this afternoon in a drizzling rain. The event in which most interest centred was the open 1,000-yard run. Four men started, S. W. Orton and Joseph Vernier of the University of Pennsylvania and W. M. Morris and M. A. Boyd of the Young Men's Christian Association. Orton led from start to finish, Morris keeping close to his shadow till the last 100 yards, when the university crack easily distanced his rival and won in the rather fast time of 2:22 2-5.

On account of the rain a number of events were postponed, and will be run off just before the next field games in the Spring.

The summary follows:

100-Yard Dash.—First Heat—C. E. Blackburn, '94, (9 yards,) won; A. H. Wanamaker, '95, (6 yards,) second. Time—0:10 2-5. Second Heat—W. P. Kingsbury, '95, (8 yards,) won; F. W. Bauer, '94, (4 yards,) second. Time—0:10 2-5. Final Heat—F. W. Bauer won, W. P. Kingsbury second, A. H. Wanamaker third. Time—0:10 2-5.

220-Yard Dash.—F. W. Bauer, '94, (6 yards,) won; A. D. Silliman, '95, (12 yards,) second; P. R. Freeman, '94, (scratch,) third. Time—0:22.

Mile Run.—J. E. Green, '97, (scratch,) won; H. B. Weil, '96, (60 yards,) second; Louis Colfelt, '96, (60 yards,) third. Time—5:27 3-5.

Running High Jump.—G. M. Ferguson, '97, (4 inches,) won; actual height, 5 feet 4¼ inches; D. F. Mallory, '97, second; N. S. Hires, '94, (6 inches,) third.

440-Yard Dash.—G. B. Freeman, '94, (scratch,) won; W. B. Warren, '95, (15 yards,) second; J. C. Wetherill, '95, (20 yards,) third. Time—0:52 2-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race.—D. Flamory, '95, (320 yards,) won; J. Wiborn, '95, (100 yards,) second; G. M. Coates, '94, (scratch,) third. No time was taken.

Half-Mile Run.—C. C. Bichel, '95, (35 yards,) won; E. W. Kelser, '94, (scratch,) second; Joseph Vernier, '97, (35 yards,) third. Time—1:58.

Running Broad Jump.—G. M. Ferguson, '97, (2 feet,) won; actual jump, 19 feet 5 inches; E. H. Lawrence, '95, (3 feet,) second; W. B. Warren, '95, (6 inches,) third.

COLUMBIA'S FALL GAMES.

There Were Few Entries and the Sport Lacked Enthusiasm.

The annual Fall field meeting of the Columbia College Athletic Union was held yesterday afternoon on Columbia Oval at William's Bridge. The snap and vim which usually characterizes college athletic games were lacking. The entry list was small and the actual competitors still smaller. For a big university like Columbia the meeting was deplorable. No records were broken.

Following is the summary:

100-Yard Dash.—W. Chataine, '96 Mines, first; T. De Salazar, '96 Mines, second; W. B. Potts, '95, Arts, third. Time—0:10 3-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race.—A. K. Bird, '96 Mines, first; L. C. Crane, '96 Law, second. Time—2:35.

Half-Mile Run.—P. R. Alsberg, '96 Arts, first; H. R. Kingsley, '95 Law, second; R. Ingall, '97 Mines, third. Time—2:08 3-5.

220-Yard Dash.—T. De Salazar, '96 Mines, first; J. L. Bogert, '97 Arts, second. Time—0:24 1-5.

Broad Jump.—P. Bijur, '97 Arts, first, actual jump, 22 feet 9¾ inches; C. S. Clarke, '97 Mines, second; J. S. Bogert, '97 Arts, third.

High Jump.—F. C. Earle, '94 Arts, first; actual jump, 5 feet 2¾ inches; R. H. Loines, '94 Arts, second; J. L. Harrison, Medicine, third.

The field officers were: Referee—Jasper J. Goodwin, Judges—J. M. Muller, Hugh H. Baxter, and Charles Mapes. Timers—J. B. Leary, G. G. Scott, A. Nesbit, and H. J. Wade. Scorer—S. H. Hill. Starter—F. L. Pell. Clerk of Course—D. S. Iglehardt. Measurers—J. B. Joseph and W. R. Fearing. Judge of Walking—D. S. Iglehardt.

CLEVER CHESS BY EXPERTS.

Moves in a Couple of Games by Tschigorin and Tarrasch.

The fourth and fifth games of the chess match now being played at St. Petersburg between Dr. Siglsmund Tarrasch of Nuremberg and M. Tschigerin of St. Petersburg arrived in this city yesterday. It will be seen from the score of the fourth game that Tschigorin really ought to have won that game if he had continued with 48, Q—R3, instead of the text move. In the fifth game, however, he played into the hands of Tarrasch, who laid a well-prepared trap, winning, so to speak, the game with 11, KtxK P, leaving the queen en prise. Following are the moves in the game:

FOURTH GAME—FRENCH DEFENSE.

TSCHIGORIN. *White.*	TARRASCH. *Black.*	TSCHIGORIN. *White.*	TARRASCH. *Black.*
P—K4	P—K3	Q—K2	P—Q R4
Q—K2	P—Q B4	Kt—B3	P—R5
P—K Kt3	Kt—Q B3	B—Q	B—Q B3
Kt—K B3	P—K P	P—Q Kt4	P—B3
B—Kt2	P—Q4	Kt—R3	B—K
P—Q3	Kt—B3	Q—R2	B—B2
Castles	Castles	P—R3	B—Kt6
Kt—B3	P—Q R3	Kt—B2	BxB
B—Kt5	P—R3	KtxB	R—B7
B—B4	P—Q Kt4	P—Kt5	P—Kt5
K B—K	P—Q5	PxP	Q—R3
Kt—Q	Kt—Q2	Kt—B2	RxP
K—R	R—K	P—K Kt5	R PxP
B—K Kt5	P—K4	PxP	K—B7
B—Q2	Kt—B	Kt—Kt4	Q—Q3
Kt—K	Kt—K3	PxP	BxP
P—K B4	B—K12	Q—R3	P—R6
P—B5	Kt—K14	KtxB	Q—Kt5
Kt—B2	R—Q B	R—Kt6	P—R7
Q—R5	Kt—K B2	BxQ ch	PxR
Kt—B3	P—B5	R—Q	R—Kt8
P—K B	PxP	Q—Q3	K R—Q Kt7
PxP	Kt—K4	Kt—Q2	RxR
BxKt	BxB	QxR	RxKt
Kt—Kt4	K—B	Q—B	RxP
P—K7	B—B3	K—Kt2	R—Q B6
P—K R4	Q—Q3	Q—Q B	R—B7 ch
K Kt—R2	Kt—K2	K—B3	P—Q6
Q B—K B	Kt—Kt	Q—Q	R—Q Kt7
P—Q	Kt—B2	Q—R4	P—Q7
B—Kt3	K R—B	Resigns.	
Kt—B2	B—Q		

FIFTH GAME—RUY LOPEZ.

TARRASCH. *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*	TARRASCH. *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*
P—K4	P—K4	B—Q3	Q—Kt3
Kt—K B3	Kt—K B3	P—K B4	P—B3
B—Kt5	P—Q R3	BxP ch	K—K2
B—R4	Kt—B3	B—Q5	P—Kt5
B—Kt5	P—K P	PxK P	Q—Kt3 ch
Kt—Q5	B—R4	K—B	KtxP
Castles	P—Q Kt4	Q—K5	Kt—Kt3
B—Kt3	P—Q3	RxP	K—R
P—Q3	B—K Kt5	B—Kt5 ch	K—Kt2
P—B3	Kt—K2	Q—R6 ch	K—Kt
KtxK P	PxKt	R—K B	K—K B
KtxKt ch	PxKt	B—B6	Resigns.
QxB	Kt—Kt3		

A TROPHY WORTH WINNING.

The Times Has Offered a Gold Medal for the Washington Wheelmen's Meet.

The Washington Wheelmen, a thriving cycling organization of Tremont, will give a series of races at Berkeley Oval on Election Day that ought to prove of a very interesting character. Besides the novice and handicap events, there will be a one-mile scratch race that will bring together some of the speedy riders of this vicinity. For this The New-York Times has offered a handsome gold medal.

Already William Murphy of the Kings County Wheelmen, Titus, Brandt, Goodman, and Granger of the Riversides, Miller of the Vineland Wheelmen, Cox of Yonkers, and Wheeler of Mount Vernon have signified their intention of taking part in the event. It will be known as The Times Race.

The other races will have plenty of entries, and, altogether, the day's sport ought to be a good one. Besides the bicycle contest there will be a football game for a handsome silver cup. Capt. Davidson of the Washington Wheelmen is an ardent admirer of the bicycle, and has taken part in some good races. Last summer he won the gold medal offered by The Times at the meet of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs at Waverly, N. J. It was in the novice race that Capt. Davidson won his trophy, and it was captured after a very lively struggle.

"Now that I have succeeded in winning one of The Times's medals," said the Captain, "it would afford me great pleasure to see one of my clubmates carry off the trophy presented for our games on Election Day. Rest assured I will make them work hard to get in condition, with that object in view."

The track at the Oval will be carefully rolled and if the weather is good fast time ought to be made.

Trotting at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 27.—This was the third day of the Fall meeting at the Hudson River Driving Park, and every race was hotly contested, the heats being split in each event. Summaries:

2:40 class.

Hudson River Stock Farm's r. m. Dutchess 2 1 1
Ridgewood Farm's b. m. Penelope 1 2 2
Time—2:29½; 2:29; 2:29.

2:19 class.

Hudson River Stock Farm's blk. m. Fleet.... 2 1 1
J. B. Dutcher & Sons' ch. h. Fillmore 1 2 2
Time—2:21¾; 2:18¾; 2:19¼.

Match race for $100.

J. B. Dutcher & Sons' br. h. Pawnee 2 1 1
E. O. Marsh's b. h. Sergeant 1 2 2
Time—2:28¾; 2:26½; 2:29½.

Match race, two-year-olds, $100.

J. E. Platt's b. m. Clara Madison 2 1 1
D. B. Herrick's br. f. Nightprench 1 2 2
Time—2:29½; 2:27½; 2:28¾.

To beat 3:00 Quartermain made a mile in 2:29.
To beat 2:31½ Lady Juno made a mile in 2:30.

BROOKLYN'S LAST DAY OF REGISTRY.

It is your duty to register to-day in Brooklyn. "Boss" McLaughlin's only hope of success is in the failure of good citizens to register. Hours of registry from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

DIRECTUM AND MASCOT.

The Trotting and Pacing Kings to Race at Fleetwood Next Thursday.

Directum and Mascot will meet next Thursday afternoon at Fleetwood. The match will be called at 2 o'clock. As the champion stallion and the champion pacer have each hosts of admirers, a big crowd will witness the contest. The betting laws of this State prohibit speculation after Oct. 15, otherwise the match would doubtless prove the biggest betting event of the year.

Mascot is already at Fleetwood and is in the pink of condition. Directum is on his way here, and will arrive some time to-day. Messrs. Saulsbury and Taylor, the owners of the two horses, are in town and will meet soon to complete the details of the match.

Mr. Fred Dietz of the Fleetwood Track thinks the clause "fine day, good track," will be inserted in the conditions. "At this season of the year," he said to a reporter for The Times, "the weather is uncertain, and I hardly think the owners of these two horses would care to race them in the mud, and by inserting that clause many would be able to save an unnecessary journey. Being able to judge by the weather if the horses will meet."

In addition to the Directum-Mascot match, Mr. Matthew Riley's team Clayton and Reference will be driven to wagon to try to lower their record, 2:19¼, made recently. The Driving Club has offered a one-hundred-dollar cup for the performance.

Racing at Elizabeth.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Discount, 94 pounds, (Griffin,) 8 to 1, won; Prince George, 122, (Sloms,) 3 to 1, second; Correction, 112, (Littlefield,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:15¾.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Rama, 98 pounds, (R. Doggett,) 8 to 1, won; Miomao Queen, 102, (N. Hill,) 10 to 1, second; Armitage, 107, (Simms,) 1 to 2, third. Token, Captain Sinclair, Daly, Hypatia, and Clear Sea also ran. Time—1:03.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Copyright, 104 pounds, (Bergen,) 7 to 5, won; Tom Skidmore, 88, (Griffin,) 7 to 1, second; Resistless, 105, (Blake,) 5 to 1, third. Speculation, Young Arion, Bolero, Hasty, St. Anthony, Aloha, Strathmaid, and Tom Flynn also ran. Time—1:43½.

FOURTH RACE.—Woodlawn Vase Handicap. One mile and a sixteenth. Pickpocket, 108 pounds, (Bergen,) 12 to 1, won; Don Alonzo, 114, (Simms,) 7 to 5, second; Terrier, 105, (J. Lamley,) 20 to 1, third. Comanche, Soundmore, Charade, Roche, and Dr. Hasbrouck also ran. Time—1:49½.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. La Misere, 105 pounds, (Penn,) 10 to 1, won; Golden Valley, 105, (Clerico,) 10 to 1, second; Charlie T., 108, (Hanawalt,) 2 to 1, third. Sprinkle, The Bully, Clausman, Yucatan, Walter Rigg, Nonsense, Sappho, Hartford, Widow Cliquot, Golding, and Bonnie Lee filly also ran. Time—1:04.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Marguerite, 87 pounds, (Cole,) 20 to 1, won; Captain Warner, 98, (N. Hill,) even, second; Lorimer, 104, (Blake,) 3 to 1, third. Mendicant, One, Panhandle, Lemon Blossom, Peruvian, and Priscilla also ran. Time—1:03¾.

SEVENTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Tartarian, 111 pounds, (Mooney,) 8 to 1, won; Little Fred, 107, (Simms,) 3 to 5, second; Balbriggan, 98, (N. Hill,) 2 to 1, third. L. O. U., Bob Sutherland, Lita, and Lallah also ran. Time—1:02¾.

ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Triculo, 118 pounds; Joe Ripley, Ornus, Curacoa, and Foxhound, 108 each. My Lady, Fatality, Harrington, and Pirate Chief, 105 each.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Will Elliott and Sandowne, 110 pounds each; One, Integrity, Treasure, Indigo, and Metuchen, 107 each; Ingot, 102.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Candelabra, 109 pounds; Riot and The Ironmaster, 107 each; Chief Justice, 104; Kirkover and Lotion, 102; Captain, (late Clio colt,) 95.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Madstone, 118 pounds; Golden Dawn, Treasure, Reynard, Mid Night, and Uncle Jeff, 110 each; Astrolite and King Cadmus, 108 each; Ann

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

Daily.....per copy.....3 cents
Sunday ..... " " .....5 "
Weekly ..... " " .....3 "

OFFICES
Publication....Printing-House Square, New-York
Up-town.....1,289 Broadway, (32d St.)
Washington.....615 Fourteenth St.

TELEPHONES
Editorial Rooms.....1,470 Cortlandt
Publication Office.....2,036 "

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Daily,	1 year,	$8.00;	with Sunday,		$10.00
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—In Old Kentucky. Matinee.
AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d, 41st St-8th Av—8:00—Prodigal Daughter. Matinee.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Vaudeville. Matinee.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—Erminie. Matinee.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Peaceful Valley. Matinee.
DORE GALLERY, 53d St—10 A. M. to 6 P. M.—Paintings.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Vaudeville—Waxworks.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Younger Son. Matinee.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—In Mizzoura. Matinee.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Corneracker. Matinee.
GARDEN, 26th St-Madison Av—8:15—The Algerian. Matinee.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Fritz in Prosperity. Matinee.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-6th Av—8:00—The Woollen Stocking. Matinee.
HERRMANN'S, Broadway-29th St—8.15—The Merchant of Venice. Matinee.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Lobb's Vitet. Matinee.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Matinee.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—Sheridan; or, The Maid of Bath. Matinee.
MADISON SQUARE, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Temperance Town. Matinee.
MANHATTAN FIELD, 155th St-8th Av—3:00—Football—Princeton vs. Wesleyan.
MUSIC HALL, 57th St-7th Av—The Living Christ. From 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and evening—Paintings.
NIBLO'S, Broadway-Prince St—8:15—A Trip to Mars. Matinee.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—1492. Matinee.
STANDARD, Broadway-32d St—8:30—Charley's Aunt. Matinee.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:00—The Second Mrs. Tanqueray. Matinee.
TONY PASTOR'S, 14th St—8:00—Vaudeville.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 28, 1893.

The Weather Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rain, followed by fair, cooler weather in the afternoon; fresh and brisk southeast winds, shifting to southwest.

MR. PEFFER, the Populist Senator from Kansas, enjoyed the privilege of seeing twenty-eight Senators vote for his free-coinage amendment yesterday, while nine more would have done so, but were paired. The Senators recorded, therefore, stood 37 for to 49 against this proposition, according to the press dispatches. It is, in all probability, the last time that a vote of this character will be registered in the Senate, and still more surely is it the last time that so many affirmative votes will be cast. When the repeal bill shall have been passed the currency of the United States will be upon a sound basis, and though we shall always have a considerable amount of silver in circulation, and possibly a larger amount even than now, the close of the struggle in the Senate marks the end of all formidable attempts to bring the currency to a silver standard.

We regret that Mayor BOODY finds it inconvenient to meet the real estate men of Brooklyn next Friday and discuss with Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD the questions involved in the city election this year. Some time ago he manifested a strong desire for a similar discussion with Mr. SCHIEREN, who, as was probably unknown to the Mayor, has had no experience in public discussion. The Mayor felt entire confidence in his own powers of argument at that time, and we assumed that he would be gratified to meet a disputant so competent and so candid and courteous as he knows Mr. SHEPARD to be. The real estate dealers are simply anxious to have the case set before them in the plainest way by persons of equal authority. They agreed to adopt no resolutions and do nothing to embarrass either speaker in the fullest expression of his views. It would have been a novel and interesting occasion, and we are very sorry that the machine decided to prevent Mr. BOODY from taking his part in it.

Nothing could be better adapted to show the folly of the "sympathetic strike" than the disturbance in the building trades in this city. It appears that a sub-contractor for the plastering of two new buildings, employing less than sixty men, cut down the wages of these men without notice. Thereupon 500 men quit work and threw up wages that were satisfactory to them. What sense is there in this? If they had kept at work they could have shown their sympathy in a practical way by making up to the men aggrieved the difference in their wages, and they would have been far better off than they are now. If the plasterers had stuck together it would have been impossible for the sub-contractor to get his work done at less than union wages, which he would have had to pay. Meanwhile the other men could have staid at work and been comfortable. The sympathetic strike is an effective device for showing the power of the walking delegate. For any other purpose it is a silly proceeding.

The McLaughlin machine in Brooklyn yesterday caused a number of trucks to be paraded through the streets of that city bearing huge banners with this strange device: "Look out for THE NEW-YORK TIMES! It is a Traitor! Vote for DAVID A. BOODY!" It would not be easy to get through the heads of the gentlemen who contrived this display that a newspaper cannot be a "traitor" to a cause it never supported or professed or intended to support. That THE TIMES is a foe to the McLaughlin ring is no news in Brooklyn, but if the machine is kind enough publicly to advertise that fact, we shall not object. On the contrary, we tender to Mr. MCLAUGHLIN and all his gang the assurances of our grateful consideration and our unfailing opposition.

The agent of the company to which the exclusive right of taking seals on the Pribilof Islands is leased by the United States Government estimates that the vessels engaged in pelagic sealing during the past season took no less than 90,000 skins, and that in securing them by the methods in use at least 500,000 seals were slaughtered in the open sea. Meantime the company engaged in legitimate and regulated seal catching at the islands was restricted to 7,500 skins by the exercise of public authority, pending the settlement of disputed questions of jurisdiction and the effort to secure some method of protecting the seals from promiscuous slaughter. While the company was thus restrained, the slaughter of the herds from which it pays for the privilege of culling the full-grown males went on in the most ruthless and destructive fashion. Will this go on so long as there is profit in it, or will the plan of protection suggested by the arbitrators at Paris come to something some time? The *modus vivendi* was very effective at the Pribilof Islands, but seems to have had little effect anywhere else.

FINANCIAL EXPEDIENTS.

There is some evidence that the enactment of the Voorhees bill may be delayed by the introduction of amendments bearing on the needs of the Treasury, but we do not think that this will amount to much. The Senate yesterday voted down the Peffer amendment for free coinage of silver, and distinctly cleared the path of the repeal bill. If to-day, or at any other time, amendments claimed to be justified by the requirements of the Treasury shall be introduced, it is certainly the duty and will probably be the wish of the Senate to reject them. There is no excuse for complicating the business in hand by anything else whatever. Even from the point of view of the revenue, the greatest service that can be rendered the Treasury is to bring the agitation of the repeal bill to an end. This will relieve general business of the embarrassment from which it has so long suffered and will increase the payments of both internal revenue and customs duties.

When the time comes to take care of the Treasury, it now seems probable that the silver men and some of the more reluctant supporters of repeal will press the proposition for what is, rather awkwardly, called the coinage of the seigniorage. We have already pointed out some of the objections to this plan. The phrase by which it is commonly described is more euphonious than accurate. The Government has bought a certain amount of silver bullion, for the cost price of which it has issued its demand notes. This bullion is practically in the Treasury as security for the payment of those notes, though it could not be sold at current market rates without loss of many millions. The plan suggested is that the Government should coin silver dollars to the amount of the difference between the cost price and the coinage value of the bullion, and turn the coin into the Treasury. That might be a lawful and convenient way of getting money, but it is not calculated to enhance the credit of the Government, and there would be a very strong opposition to it from the more conservative and responsible members of both branches of Congress of either party. It would be a much more businesslike and creditable plan to borrow whatever money might be needed, either on low-rate bonds or on Treasury notes bearing interest. During the war the latter were resorted to with excellent effect. They bore interest at the rate of 7.3 per cent., which was 2 cents a day. At present they would doubtless be taken readily in any amount the Government might require to issue at one-half that rate. But in whatever form the loan is made, we are confident that the general sentiment of the people would greatly prefer it to the device of coining silver bullion at a fictitious or, at best, at an arbitrary value.

AMERICAN HAY.

The German Junker seems to be at his old protectionist tricks. Finding that the competition of American pork was injurious to them, the Junkers determined that the consumption of American pork was injurious to the consumers, and they suborned German chemists to support this view. The circumstance that American pork was, in part, the diet of some sixty millions of people, who throve upon it, was dismissed by the German agriculturists and the German sanitarians as an irrelevant detail. It is true that the British squire did not appear to any greater advantage than the German Junker, since he managed to exclude American beef for some years upon the ground that it was unwholesome, meaning only that it was cheap and cheapened British beef. In fact, the British squire appeared to less advantage than the German squire, seeing that the German landlord was an avowed protectionist, while the British landlord was an avowed free trader.

The German crusade against American hay is even more comical than the German crusade against American pork or the English crusade against American beef. There is no doubt that people have been poisoned by eating diseased pork and diseased beef, but who ever heard of poisonous hay? There has been a failure in the German hay crop, and the deficit must be made good from some source or other. The German agriculturist, who desires to sell hay while the sun shines, naturally objects to having the deficit made good from the American hay that can be raised and sold more cheaply than any hay in Europe. He would like to see a Chinese wall reared against the irruption of hay, the while he sat within it and sold his own exiguous hay at his own exorbitant price. Unhappily for him, he is not able to compass this directly, but he attempts it by indirection. According to one of our Consuls, he has actually procured German chemists to point out that American hay, upon which some millions of animals live and thrive in the United States, is not fit to be fed to German animals. The "celebrated chemist, J. H. VOGEL," has committed himself to this entertaining opinion. He asserts not that American hay is exactly poisonous, but that it contains much less of nutritive ingredients than European hay, and that the importation of it is, moreover, dangerous, because it will inevitably entail the introduction into Germany of noxious American insects.

There is nothing mealy-mouthed, it will be observed, about the way in which this celebrated German chemist expresses himself when he is retained by the patriotic and protectionist German haymakers. That touch about the noxious insects shows that a German scientist may have an athletic imagination, and that analytical chemistry is not the dry pursuit that it is commonly supposed to be. He reminds us strikingly of certificates that all of us have seen by American professors in favor of baking powder and things, and shows that the celebrated chemist changes his skies but not his mind who runs across the sea. It does not seem likely that the hay scare will come to much, or that the German Government, which is much in need of cheap forage, will reject American hay. But then it did not seem likely that the German landlords and the German sanitarians would succeed in excluding American pork under a pretext not so very much less thin and ridiculous than that under which they are trying to exclude American hay. It has lately been announced that Indian corn has been made part of the forage ration for the German cavalry. It would not be surprising if a celebrated German chemist were now induced to come forward and certify that the Indian corn of America is unwholesome, and that only Indian corn raised in Germany can safely be administered. The victory of American food products is not entirely won, and those dauntless champions of the American hog, Messrs. WHITELAW REID and WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, may be required once more to go forth and give battle in behalf of American hay.

THE COLLISION AT BERLIN.

The presentment of the Queens County Grand Jury with respect to the collision on the Long Island Railroad at Berlin shows once more how slight a restraining influence is commonly exercised upon derelict railway corporations in cases of this kind through the agency of proceedings under the criminal statutes. This was one of the worst railroad accidents of the year, and the company, as well as two or three of its employés in positions of responsibility, was clearly culpable. Indeed, the Grand Jury says:

"No censure is too severe, no review too strong, against the officers of the Long Island Railroad Company for failing to supply proper safeguards. * * * It is to us entirely clear that no censure is too severe for the system under which such a disaster is possible, and no rebuke too strong for the officers whose duty it was to select competent employés and to supply proper machinery, and who failed to do so."

But both the company and its employés escape with no punishment more severe than this censure and rebuke. The Grand Jury refused to indict any officer or employé, and immediately after the presentment had been submitted to the court the signalman, KNOTT, who had been held by the Coroner's jury as a person who ought to be prosecuted, was discharged from custody. This is the end of the criminal proceedings with respect to an utterly inexcusable collision which caused the deaths of sixteen persons, while more than forty were injured.

It is very plain that if railroad companies and employés so guilty as the Long Island Company and several of its employés were in this case may safely expect to escape punishment under the criminal statutes, and even indictment, and to suffer no penalty beyond "censure" and "rebuke," except so far as the damages that may be recovered in the course of time by injured persons and the relatives of the dead are concerned, the corrective influence of the criminal law in such cases is not of much account. We do not recall a collision in respect to which the evidence of carelessness, reckless disregard for the safety of passengers, and inexcusable failure to provide ordinary safeguards was more clearly disclosed, and everybody knows that both the Coroner's jury and the Grand Jury consumed much time in their investigations. In this instance, moreover, the corrective influence of a loss of traffic by transfer to a competing road after such an exhibition of carelessness and incompetency cannot be exerted for the public good.

But if the officers and stockholders of such roads as this should be forced to contemplate continually the probable loss of large sums in damages collected for loss of life, after a collision taking place under conditions like those which were disclosed by the evidence in this case, a desire to preserve the value of their property would induce them to provide safeguards, employ competent men, and spare no reasonable effort to insure the safety of passengers. For the sixteen lives lost in the collision at Berlin there can be recovered only $80,000. The popular demand for a removal of the statutory restriction that prevents the recovery of a larger sum is perceptibly stimulated by such collisions and by the escape of guilty officers and employes from any punishment under the criminal laws.

NEW REVENUE VESSELS.

The need of additional revenue cutters is so obvious that Congress may well take up promptly the task of supplying them. This need has lately been illustrated and emphasized by the orders to repair, fit out, and send to San Francisco the *Grant* and the *Perry*. The former must make the long journey from New-York for this purpose, and the latter the still longer from Lake Erie by way of the St. Lawrence. A great expense and the withdrawal of both vessels from their habitual service meanwhile is the inevitable result. It is to be presumed that next year's needs in the Pacific—including the greatly-increased area and lengthened season of the patrolling required of the sealing police fleet and also the extensive Puget Sound smuggling of opium and Chinamen—have called for this reinforcement. But neither the *Grant* nor the *Perry* can be considered as exceptionally adapted to the purposes desired, and repairs have been found necessary for both, whereas if Congress last Winter had passed the bill authorizing two new cutters for the Pacific such vessels might have been built there before the *Grant* and *Perry* will get to San Francisco. The latter vessels could then have been kept here, where they are needed, thus saving the cost of transfer. The proposition to withdraw the *Morrill* from the Southern Atlantic coast to take the place of the *Grant* at New-York has brought out a protest from Charleston, and any other substitute will also be obtained at some sacrifice.

Few if any branches of the public service show better fruits for the outlay expended than the revenue marine. Its vessels are not costly to construct or maintain, and are indefatigable in their routine service, the variety and importance of which are very great. It seems quite clear that in addition to these duties, which increase with the steady growth of the country, a special augmentation of its tasks may be looked for under the new rules adopted at Paris for the regulation of seal hunting, and also under the increased necessities for the checking of smuggling on the Pacific coast. Of course, vessels are from time to time added to the Revenue Cutter Service, to take the place of those that drop out or are lost, and one such approaching addition, the *Windom*, has recently been described in our columns. But the lack of good judgment and wise economy on the part of Congress is plainly shown in not having made suitable provisions for the Pacific coast after its needs had been plainly pointed out by the Secretary of the Treasury in ample season to supply them. A bill for constructing two new cutters for the Pacific is now pending in Congress, and a bill was introduced a few days ago to authorize a new vessel for the New-England coast, while two more for the great lakes would not come amiss. The House has already made a good start in this work by passing a bill which authorizes a new revenue vessel for the great lakes.

Now that the Canadian steamship and railroad companies have undertaken to give force to the agreement with representatives of our Treasury Department designed to prevent the entrance into this country by way of Canada of immigrants who would be excluded if they should apply for admission at our ports, the Canadian Department of the Interior shows a desire to make the agreement worthless. It declares that the American officers who have been appointed to assist the steamship and railroad companies at Canadian ports will not be permitted to exclude any immigrant, and that the Canadian Government will protect any immigrant who desires to remain. This is not saying in so many words that criminals and paupers arriving at Canadian ports and intending to enter this country shall not be restrained, but this appears to be the meaning of the notice given, for it is only with respect to immigrants excluded by our laws, and who ought to be excluded also by Canadian laws, that the Inspectors are to advise the companies. We do not suppose that they would undertake by their own action to exclude any one at a Canadian port, but the companies are willing to do that work for them. The course taken by the Canadian Government with respect to this question has been unreasonable ever since the acquiescence of the second officer of the Interior Department was repudiated by his superiors. If the admission of foreign paupers and criminals into this country by way of Canada cannot be prevented by the arrangement which the Canadian Government now strives to make worthless, the end will be accomplished in another way, to the great inconvenience of the Canadian transportation companies.

Sardou's New Play a Success.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Victorien Sardou's new play, entitled, "Madame Sans Gene," was produced to-night at the Theatre du Vaudeville. It is an undoubted success.

COLONIZING IN NEW-JERSEY

EVIDENCE THAT THE RACE-TRACK MEN ARE DESPERATE.

Essex, Camden, and Hudson Counties to be Carried for the Gambling Ring at All Hazards—"Floaters" from Philadelphia to Save the "Duke of Gloucester" and His Allies—Colonization in Trenton—Newark Lodging Houses Filled—Fraud Fostered in Jersey City.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 27.—In nearly every large county, and particularly in race-track counties, there are evidences of colonization. Direct evidence has already been secured in Essex, Camden, and Hudson Counties of a movement to swell the votes in the interest of the race-track candidates.

An investigation made in Camden shows nearly 1,700 fraudulent names already on the registry list, with indications that next Tuesday, which is the last day for registering, it will be swelled to twice that number. Camden County has always been a paradise for the "heelers" and "floaters" from Philadelphia, who cross the river at election time and vote at every opportunity. This time the repeaters are to be regularly organized, and their operations will not be confined to Camden City. They will be utilized in Gloucester, and even in some of the boroughs.

The Republican County Committee is considering just what it will do with these repeaters on election day. There is no place in the State that has so many political "crooks" in it as has Camden County, made so heretofore by the corrupt practices that have prevailed in both parties and now by the presence of the Gloucester race track and the multiplication of saloons and brothels.

When the Brooks law went into operation in Pennsylvania, to reduce the number of saloons, many of the worst being closed, the saloon keepers wandered into Camden and opened places there. This class of men brought with them hordes of idlers and shiftless fellows, who generally hang about low saloons and who live "from hand to mouth," occasionally winning small sums of money at the Gloucester race track. Not only have the saloons materially increased, but poker rooms and other gambling places have come into existence. With this class of men at command, the supporters of William J. Thompson, the "Duke of Gloucester," will have no trouble in securing as many repeaters as are thought necessary to secure his election.

It is currently stated that Thompson is willing to spend in this campaign all the money he won on Cleveland's election last November, which was over $80,000.

Atlantic County is to be colonized in the interest of Assemblyman Baake, a race-track Republican, who was renominated against the wishes of the Republican Party of his county. It is openly charged that his nomination was secured, the very day of the convention, by agents of William J. Thompson, who were hastily sent down from Gloucester City to save Baake. It was a part of the deal, made last Winter, that Baake should be renominated and re-elected.

The Republicans repudiate the nomination, but Thompson declares that he will elect Baake at any cost. Atlantic City, in particular, is to be colonized, as it generally is, by colored men being brought from Baltimore and Washington, who claim residence in Atlantic City because of having been waiters at some time in one of the numerous hotels there.

In Trenton, the Democratic County Committee, now in conflict with the City Committee over the right to call the Assembly Conventions, has placed in nomination John M. Bergner, John H. Martinette, and C. J. Douress, who are considered straight-out race-track men. The three men, in their addresses before the convention, said they would make no pledges on any subject whatever. This was taken to mean that they will not be pledged in reference to race-track legislation.

It is known that Bergner and Douress are to be assisted in the campaign by William J. Thompson, as a result of a conference held some weeks ago at Camden, between Thompson, Major Michael Hurley, and ex-Assemblyman Lanning.

There are evidences of colonization in that part of the city in which the foreigners reside.

Ex-Judge William Lanning, Chairman of the Mercer County Citizens' League, a few days ago addressed to each of the Assembly candidates a formal pledge, adopted by the league, in which the candidates set forth that they will vote for the repeal of the race-track legislation of last Winter, and will also vote, on all occasions when necessary, to bring to a vote on final passage all bills intended to repeal the race-track legislation. The regular candidates have all responded, with the exception of Edward Reading, Democratic candidate for the Assembly in the Second District.

In Newark a big scheme has been uncovered by two men employed for that purpose, who have discovered that the lodging houses in the Italian colony are being filled up by men who are to be voted on election day. The keepers of low saloons have, under pressure, acknowledged that they they were preparing to vote a large number of men on election day. Close watch is being kept on these houses, and the men are being marked. Wholesale arrests can be expected.

In Hudson County the situation has become so desperate and the outlook so bad for Sheriff Stanton's re-election that the same tactics are being employed as were used in 1890, when Gen. Grubb ran for Governor, and which led to the investigation that uncovered the greatest political conspiracy ever known in New-Jersey. Thousands of fraudulent votes were cast by armies of colonizers from the Bowery of New-York.

The Citizens' League is in a few days to hold a meeting and consider what is best to be done in unearthing these schemes and preventing the men from voting. The Citizens' League will probably devise a plan and communicate at once with the County Leagues, for the purpose of having all strangers watched, and having energetic citizens at the polls on election day who will not be afraid to assert their rights and question every suspicious man who comes to vote.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Stevenson Burke of Cleveland is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Prof. Henry Carter Adams of the University of Michigan is at the Park Avenue.

—Judge William L. Putnam of the United States Circuit Court of Appeal is at the Windsor.

—Roswell A. Parmenter of Troy and Congressman W. Bourke Cockran are at the Hoffman.

—Count Bathyany of Hungary and Baron von Grunewaldt of Warsaw are at the Belvedere.

Scribner's for November.

A useful as well as entertaining paper by Col. H. E. Colvile of the Grenadier Guards tells of the Katchins, a little-described people of the countries absorbed with more or less brazenfacedness by England and France, far off in the region where Hindus, Chinamen, and Malays meet and interbreed. Augustine Birrel, author of "Obiter Dicta," describes the House of Commons from the vantage of a member of Parliament, and Delia Lyman Porter has a biographical sketch of the late Edward Freeman, the historian. A head of Freeman, bearing his Oxford cap, is contributed by Carroll Beckwith. Ida M. Tarbell writes about Mme. Roland and the literary and political salons of Paris, while Katharine de Forest discusses the education of French girls. Papers nearer home are Hopkinson Smith's fugitive notes on the World's Fair, illustrated by his own water-color sketches, engraved by Varley and Van Ness; Issac H. Bromley's "Nomination of Lincoln," and Harold Frederic's romance, "The Copperhead," which is concluded in this number. Scribner's for November is a brightly-written and brightly-illustrated magazine.

Change of Bill at the Empire Theatre.

"The Younger Son" will be withdrawn from the stage of the Empire Theatre after the performance to-night. Monday next "Liberty Hall" will be presented for a week.

Monday, Nov. 6, "The Councillor's Wife," by Jerome K. Jerome and Eden Philpots, will be produced. This play has been seen here once, when it was performed at a matinee by Charles Frohman's company at the Madison Square Theatre. A few changes will be made in the cast, Viola Allen and Henry Miller supplanting William Morris and Sydney Armstrong, but Mr. Compton and Miss Tyler will, of course, retain the parts in which they were formerly so successful.

CALLERS AT HEADQUARTERS.

Mr. Whitney Calls on Lieut. Gov. Sheehan —Mr. Depew Visits Mr. Brookfield.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney called upon Lieut. Gov. Sheehan at the Democratic State Headquarters on West Twenty-fourth Street yesterday, and spent some time with him. The gossips at once set the story afloat that Mr. Whitney had left a check of considerable size behind him as a contribution to the Democratic campaign fund, but the gossips have to talk about something. Mr. Whitney and Mr. Sheehan worked together last year upon the Campaign Committee of the Democratic National Committee, as did also Bradley B. Smalley of Vermont, who also called upon Mr. Sheehan yesterday.

After Mr. Smalley had talked with the Lieutenant Governor for some time, he said:

"Mr. Sheehan is of the opinion that the entire Democratic State ticket will be elected by a good plurality, and he knows what he is talking about."

Mr. Smalley went to Vermont last night. Lieut. Gov. Sheehan went to Buffalo to look after the campaign in that end of the State, and will probably not return until Sunday night or Monday morning.

There were also distinguished visitors at the Republican headquarters yesterday. Edward T. Bartlett, the Republican candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, called, and had a talk with Chairman Brookfield of the State Committee and Chairman Hackett of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee.

Chauncey M. Depew, who is on the Republican Advisory Committee of three, called at headquarters for the first time since the campaign opened, and his visit gave rise to a rumor that he had presented the State Committee a check. Jacob M. Patterson, and so many of the other local leaders called during the day that it was believed that the State Committee was beginning to distribute its funds.

Things were quiet at the Republican County Committee's Headquarters in the Grand Opera House Hall, but Fred S. Gibbs enlivened matters by telling about a man who had rushed into the headquarters and said:

"I know the deal now."

"What deal?" asked Gibbs.

"Why, Jacob M. Patterson is going to get Police Justice Divver's place and Divver is going to get Bernard Biglin's place."

"What place has Mr. Biglin got?" asked Mr. Gibbs.

"Oh, that's all right," said the man with the news. "Patterson is going to be taken care of."

Kempner's Friends Indorse Him.

The German-American friends of Otto Kempner, who wants to go to the Assembly from the Seventh Assembly District of this city, crowded into Concordia Hall at 30 Avenue A last night and shouted for him till they were hoarse. Felix Schwarzschild presided, and speeches were made in many languages. Resolutions indorsing the nomination of Mr. Kempner and declaring that he "has ably and fearlessly led the cause of the people against the system of boss dictation and Tammany machine rule," were adopted. Mr. Kempner made a speech in which he denounced Richard Croker and said: "The trouble in public life to-day is that the men in public positions have no grit. They do dirty work as a reward for the paltry offices that are bestowed upon them. Far rather would I fall back into the obscurity from which I sprang than to sacrifice my honor and my manhood for these paltry honors." Addresses were made by Major Charles Semsey, Arthur Von Griesen, Henry Dittman, John Fennell, and Andrew D. Parker.

A Dinner to Collector Kilbreth.

Collector of the Port Kilbreth will be entertained at a dinner at the Democratic Club to-night. Postmaster Dayton, Speaker Sulzer, Congressman Fellows, and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury W. E. Curtis will be among the guests.

Denounced Maynard as a Thief.

The Republicans of the Twenty-second Assembly District held a ratification meeting at 205 East Seventy-sixth Street. Cephas Brainerd, ex-President of the Republican Club, denounced Judge Maynard as a thief.

PARTY FEELING IN HONOLULU.

Royalists Counting Upon a Campaign—Admiral Skerrett Ordered Home.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—Advices received from Honolulu say that Admiral Skerrett has received orders to report at San Francisco as soon as he can. The Admiral and his staff expect to sail on the China Nov. 6. Capt. Barker of the Philadelphia will remain in command at Honolulu as senior naval officer.

The new Consul General—Ellis Mills—arrived on the 17th. He was welcomed by the royalists, who suppose him to be their partisan.

The expected arrival by the Mariposa of United States Minister Willis, and of Theophilus Davies, is confidently anticipated by the royalists with great hope of a campaign to be immediately inaugurated by those two gentlemen for the restoration of the native monarchy.

The silence of President Cleveland leads the annexation party to still hope that Minister Willis may not come with instructions, as alleged by a report, to demand a reference of the whole political issue to the native vote.

Should, however, Mr. Willis really bring such a policy with him, the Government Ministers do not hesitate openly to express in the most determined manner their intention to stand firm and not yield a particle to such a proposition.

By the Americans and the annexation party generally an unqualified determination is expressed to resist in the strongest manner any movement or proposition to the restoration of the monarchy or subversions of the provisional Government.

Shot Two of Lobengula's Delegates.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Sir Henry Loch, British Commander in Chief in South Africa, has telegraphed to the Marquis of Ripon, Colonial Secretary, that Major Goold Adams, Commander of the Imperial Police, has arrested King Lobengula's delegates in Tati, pending an inquiry into their mission, which so far has been kept secret. When they learned of their approaching arrest, the delegates tried to run away. The Imperial police fired at them and shot two. Sir Henry Loch deeply deplores the occurrence and has ordered an inquiry. A dispatch from Cape Town says the Imperial Government is evidently desirous of settling without delay the terms of peace with Lobengula, as it fears that the company's forces will gain a decisive victory soon. It is understood at Cape Town that negotiations with Lobengula are about to be opened for the purpose of speedily concluding hostilities.

The Visiting Hindus.

From The Boston Transcript.

The learning of the learned Hindus now in this country is only equaled by their sense of delicate humor. A Bostonian who has seen a good deal of several of them says that it is delightful to see how readily the Aryan mind appreciates the American turn of mind, and how quickly it responds to our peculiar idiosyncracies of fanciful thought. He adds: "A man from Calcutta who has had to learn our language is more in sympathy with us in America than the average man from London."

Patti Sails for New-York To-day.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27.—Adelina Patti gave, in Philharmonic Hall, this evening, her last concert before starting for America. She will sail with Nicolini, her husband, on the steamship Lucania to-morrow to make a six months' tour of the United States. Her first concert in America will be given in New-York, on Nov. 9. Patti said this evening in an interview that she would receive $5,000 a concert throughout her American tour.

City of New-York on the Rocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 27.—The steamer City of New-York, which went ashore on Point Bonita yesterday, is fast upon the rocks with about twenty-six feet of water on the port side amidships. Wreckers are at work stripping her with the object of floating her, which may be done if the weather continues favorable. Her cargo is being discharged into lighters in a damaged condidtion.

Will Make the Powerful Dynamos.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 27.—After an exhaustive examination of many plans submitted by the various electrical companies in America and Europe, the Niagara Falls Power Company has awarded to the Westinghouse Company of Pittsburg, Penn., a contract covering the construction and installation of three alternating current dynamos of 5,000 horse power each. These dynamos are the largest ever contracted for, and will be the largest in the world when completed.

SMALL TALK.

—The Missouri Court of Appeals has sustained a verdict for damages against a St. Louis hotel for the loss of a coat and hat, which a guest left in the charge of an attendant at the dining room door. The coat and hat were stolen or delivered in mistake to another guest while the owner was at dinner. The hotel proprietors pleaded that they had provided a coat room, where checks were given for personal apparel, and the guest, knowing this, should have availed himself of it, and his negligence in failing to do so relieved them of responsibility. The court held that the fact that defendant had prepared a place for the safe keeping of the overcoats of its guests did not negative the fact that it had prepared other places for that purpose likewise.

—The Philadelphia medical students, or, at least, some of them, are to have their usual parade to-night. It has been preceded by the customary row, in which allopaths and homeopaths are mingled, and some of them will have their own parade separately next week, while the university holds aloof altogether. Meanwhile, the city police is held in readiness to suppress any undue interference with those who turn out to-night.

Post Office officials in Portland, Me., were surprised to have among the mail deposited there a day or two ago a registered letter that would have gone for the usual ten cents fee and postage, but bore a stamp of the four-dollar denomination. The stamp-collecting fad was suggested as an explanation, the stamp that had been used being regarded by its enthusiasts as more valuable than an uncanceled one.

—The Columbian Fair will close on Monday night, because the law says it shall not remain open later than Oct. 30. In Chicago they are asserting that the Congressman who inserted the date forgot October had thirty-one days, and they lament his ignorance or carelessness, because the loss of that day means a loss of $200,000 or so to the fair's treasury.

—The proprietor of a cigar shop in Philadelphia died of black diphtheria a few days ago, and that the danger of contagion might be avoided, his body, in its coffin, was placed in the show window of his store during the funeral services, that his friends might pass by on the outside. All the neighbors flocked to see the somewhat uncanny spectacle.

—The father of a negro boy convict who was killed by jumping from the fourth tier of the Baltimore jail at the time of the recent fire has sued the city for $20,000 damages, claiming that the officers of the jail negligently permitted the boy to remain locked in his cell such an unnecessary length of time that he became crazed by the smoke.

—Boston has registered 87,754 voters for the State election this year, which is more than ever before—more even than in the Presidential election last year.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—Prof. W. Ritter of the Polytechnic University at Zurich, Switzerland, who has been making a study of bridge construction in this country for the benefit of his Government, will sail from this city for home at the end of next week. He has visited the Chicago Fair, the Carnegie works in Pittsburg, the works of the King's Bridge Company in Cleveland, the Edgemore Bridge Works in Wilmington, the Pencoyd and Phoenixville Works near Philadelphia, and establishments in Baltimore, not omitting a visit to Washington, and he will complete his investigations by examinations in Boston and this city.

—Levi Knowles, one of Philadelphia's most philanthropic citizens, completed his eightieth year on Thursday, and his friends held a large meeting in the Tabernacle Baptist Church in that city to congratulate him. Mr. Knowles is Vice President of the Pennsylvania Humane Society, the Sunday School Union, and the Young Men's Institute; Treasurer of the Baptist Home, the Baptist Educational Society, the Ministers and Widow's Fund, the Pennsylvania Home for Blind Men, and the Industrial Home for Blind Women; a manager of the Southern Home, and President of the City Institute.

—Gov. Henry B. Cleaves of Maine was on Thursday afternoon last the guest of the Sons and Daughters of the

PLENTY OF VOTES IN SIGHT

THE CAUSE OF REPEAL HAS NOW MANY FRIENDS.

Fifty-six in Favor Figured Out Against Twenty-four in Opposition—It May Possibly Be a Case of Sixty to Twenty—Peffer's Amendment Has Been Disposed of, and the Voorhees Amendment Is Before the Senate as an Original Proposition.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Voting on the amendments to the Voorhees Repeal bill began at 4 o'clock this afternoon, much to the gratification of Senators who for the past three days have been working industriously to bring the debate to a close. The Peffer amendment providing for free coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1, the first on the list which must be disposed of, was voted down—39 to 28. The proceedings leading up to this vote were extremely uninteresting.

Stewart held the floor until 2 o'clock. As a result of the telegrams sent to many Senators who had taken advantage of the tiresome debate to attend to private business, there were few absentees this morning. The Senators who have been exerting themselves to hasten matters found a disposition existing on both sides of the chamber to reach a settlement as soon as possible. The Populists alone stood out for delay.

The self-important Peffer declared that he proposed to fight to the last, and Mr. Allen of Nebraska intimated that he would undoubtedly make a speech occupying some time. In the next two hours Mr. Allen was the object of missionary work, in which Mr. Hill and Mr. Murphy took an active part. Late in the afternoon it was announced that he would make a speech, but that it would not be as long as he had originally intended to make it.

Considerable doubt was entertained regarding the intentions of the Nevada Senators, who held the palm for long-distance speeches. Stewart shows no sign of fatigue, nor of a willingness to succumb to the will of the majority. Mr. Jones had said that he could finish in three hours if he was not interrupted. The most the Senators who were working for speedy adjournment could do was to urge Senators who are prone to ask questions to forego that pleasure until the repeal bill passed under the wire.

Mr. Stewart's speech was but a rehash of his previous utterances on the subject of silver. Long ago he told all that he knew about finance. Mr. Dolph of Oregon and Mr. Carey of Wyoming, both of whom favor repeal, could not resist the temptation to question him, and as a result much time was lost. The Nevada man insulted both and made them appear ridiculous.

He resigned the floor at 2 o'clock, and Mr. Jones, whose appearance in the chamber with his alpaca coat on, had long ago indicated his intention to speak, stood up to present the seventh instalment of his speech begun a fortnight ago. Mr. Jones is an interesting talker, and many Senators listened to him. Mr. McPherson, unmindful of the hints he had received regarding interruptions, sought to secure an answer to a hypothetical question, but Mr. Jones declared that he could not understand the question, and doubted if any other Senator on the floor understood it.

This was at 3:45, and Mr. Jones had just announced that he had finished for the day and would again ask the indulgence of the Senate to-morrow. Mr. Voorhees suggested that the two Senators take until to-morrow to agree regarding the question and its proper answer. "I will need all of that time," said Mr. Jones, whereat there was general laughter.

Mr. Voorhees said the time had come when there was no longer any good excuse for postponing the vote on the amendments to the repeal bill. He moved that the Senate proceed to vote on the Peffer amendment, and called for the yeas and nays.

Immediately Mr. Peffer, who could not resist the opportunity to display himself before the crowded galleries, arose. He said he desired to make a "few remarks."

"How much time will the Senator require?" asked Mr. Voorhees.

"I shall not consume much time," was the reply.

"There is such a difference of opinion in the chamber regarding the value of time," continued Mr. Voorhees, "that I would like to have the Senator's estimate of the time he will occupy the floor."

While the Senate smiled, Mr. Peffer repeated that he would not take up much time. Then he said he had read statements in the newspapers to the effect that he had surrendered his position and would seek to induce his fellow-Populists in the Senate to follow his example. He characterized these statements as absolutely false, and gave notice that he would do everything in his power to obstruct the passage of the repeal measure.

Mr. Peffer ceased much sooner than expected. Mr. Voorhees renewed his motion for a vote. There was no objection, and the Clerk began calling the roll. There was intense excitement throughout the chamber. The galleries held hundreds of people, and nearly all the seats on the floor were occupied. It required twenty minutes to call the roll and arrange the pairs. This is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, (Pop., Neb.) Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Blackburn, (Dem., Ky.,) Butler, (Dem., S. C.) Call, (Dem., Fla.,) Coke, (Dem., Texas.) Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Dubois, (Rep., Idaho,) George, (Dem., Miss.,) Harris, (Dem., Tenn.,) Irby, (Dem., S. C.,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Jones, (Rep., Nev.,) Kyle, (Pop., S. D.,) Martin, (Dem., Kan.,) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) Peffer, (Pop., Kan.,) Power, (Rep., Mon.,) Pugh, (Dem., Ala.,) Roach, (Rep., N. D.,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Stewart, (Rep., Nev.,) Teller, (Rep., Col.,) Vance, (Dem., N. C.,) Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) Walthall, (Dem., Miss.,) and Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)—28.

NAYS.—Messrs. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) Cafferry, (Dem., La.,) Camden, (Dem., West Va.,) Carey, (Rep., Wyoming,) Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Dixon, (Rep., Mont.,) Dolph, (Rep., Oregon,) Faulkner, (Dem., West Va.,) Frye, (Rep., Me.,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Gibson, (Dem., Md.,) Gorman, (Dem., Md.,) Gray, (Dem., Del.,) Hale, (Rep., Me.,) Higgins, (Rep., Del.,) Hill, (Dem., N. Y.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) McMillan, (Rep., Mich.) McPherson, (Dem., N. J.,) Manderson, (Rep., Neb.) Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.,) Morrill, (Rep., Vt.,) Murphy, (Dem., N. Y.,) Palmer, (Dem., Ill.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Proctor, (Rep., Vt.,) Quay, (Rep., Penn.,) Ransom, (Dem., N. C.,) Sherman, (Rep., Ohio,) Smith, (Dem., N. J.,) Squire, (Rep., Washington,) Stockbridge, (Rep., Mich.,) Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) Vance, (Dem., N. C.,) Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) Vilas, (Dem., Wis.,) Voorhees, (Dem., Ind.,) Walthall, (Dem., Miss.,) Washburn, (Rep., Minn.,) White, (Dem., Cal.,) White, (Dem., La.)—56.

Against the bill.—Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Butler, (Dem., S. C.,) Cameron, (Rep., Penn.,) Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Dubois, (Rep., Idaho,) George, (Dem., Miss.,) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) Harris, (Dem., Tenn.,) Irby, (Dem., S. C.,) Jones, (Pop., Nev.,) Kyle, (Pop., S. D.,) Martin, (Dem., Kan.,) Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Peffer, (Pop., Kan.,) Pettigrew, (Rep., S. D.,) Power, (Rep., Mon.,) Pugh, (Dem., Ala.,) Roach, (Rep., N. D.,) Stewart, (Rep., Nev.,) Teller, (Rep., Col.,) Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)—24.

Then there is the chance that Berry may go with his colleague, Jones, on the vote for the bill. Butler ought to do the same thing, for his vote against the bill will scarcely even him up with the South Carolina Populists. Cotkrell may go with Vest, but it is doubtful, and the same is true of Daniel, although he may be satisfied to go with the silver men until it is desirable to make the repeal a Democratic measure, and then vote in the affirmative.

There is a chance on a full vote of the Senate for 60 votes in the affirmative to 20 in the negative, or a majority of 40. That will be as good a record in the Senate as was made in the House. If the Democrats who are still with the silver men, but who are expected to vote for repeal in the end, do as the leaders hope, there will be a majority of Democrats for the bill, and a majority of the opposition will be Republicans and Populists.

REGISTRATION IN NEW-YORK.

Saturday is the last day of registration in this city. If your name is not upon the registry list you cannot vote. You can register any time to-day between the hours of 8 A. M. and 9 P. M. This is your last chance for this year. Register to-day.

STATEN ISLAND POLITICAL WAR.

District Attorney and Excise Commissioner Charged with Election Frauds.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Oct. 27.—There have been exciting events to-day in the political battle on Staten Island, in which honest men of every party and the friends of honest government are united against corruption in government and fraud at the ballot box.

The most startling maneuver in the battle so far was the arrest to-day of District Attorney Thomas W. Fitzgerald and Excise Commissioner George Van Name, on charges of fraud against the election laws. The warrants were issued last night by Justice D. T. Cornell, upon affidavits made by Lester A. Scofield and David J. Jones of Port Richmond. They allege that Fitzgerald, in the capacity of Chairman, and Van Name, acting as teller, received and counted two or more ballots from one voter at the town meeting held in Port Richmond for the purpose of nominating town officers, Feb. 18 last.

The warrants were served last night by a constable, who, acting under instructions, did not take the men into custody. At 10 o'clock this morning they appeared at Justice Cornell's court, but found no one there but a clerk. Mr. Fitzgerald was in a towering rage and declared he would not appear again unless brought by an officer.

Mr. Fitzgerald was closeted with Justice Acker until a late hour this evening. Then he made the following announcements to the press: He had made complaints of perjury against both Mr. Scofield and Mr. Jones, in that they had made their complaint a direct and positive one and not upon information and belief. He had also commenced civil proceedings against them for $10,000 damages for malicious prosecution.

He had also made a complaint of subornation of perjury against George Garby, the notary who took the affidavits of Messrs. Scofield and Jones, alleging that he induced them to make the charges.

He had instituted a suit for $10,000 damages against Justice Cornell because he had issued the warrants under a section of the election laws which was repealed at the last session of the Legislature, and would also apply to the General Term for his removal from office.

When Howard R. Bayne, President of the independent organization, was informed of Mr. Fitzgerald's many suits he said they would be met, and added that the charges were made direct, because the complainants had been eye witnesses of the frauds, and many others were ready to come forward.

All the men who will be served with papers in the District Attorney's suits to-morrow are prominent citizens and property owners. Exciting developments are predicted.

The hearing in the matter of the mandamus secured by the independents directing the Inspectors of Election in the Third District of Castleton to place upon the registry list forty-nine names of voters alleged to have been fraudulently left off the roll was held before Justice Pratt in Brooklyn to-day.

Counselor Mullen, for the Inspectors, argued that the omissions were clerical errors. The independents produced a copy of last Fall's poll list and, after a comparison with the pollbook produced by the defendants, Justice Pratt declared there was plain evidence of fraud on the part of some person, and he issued a peremptory order that the names in dispute be placed upon the registry list.

A Word from Mr. Fitzgerald.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

If anything comes to your office in relation to Staten Island politics, or has come there during the day, in which my name is mentioned in connection with alleged frauds at a public meeting, I desire to brand any such statement or charge as absolutely false, and to say that the people making the same knew it to be false when they made it.

I have sworn out information for perjury against the persons who made the charge, and I have to-day commenced a suit against the Justice who took the same.

The meeting at which it was claimed that the irregularities were committed was held on the 18th day of last February. I submit to your sense of justice whether it is not self-evident that the charge is simply an election scheme. I do not intend to let the matter drop until after election, as it is my determination to defeat the object of the plot as well as to punish those who have been guilty of originating it, and any person who, after this notice, may help to give it publicity. THOMAS W. FITZGERALD,

District Attorney of Richmond County.

Port Richmond, S. I., Oct. 27, 1893.

BROOKLYN VOTERS, REGISTER!

This is the last day of registration. If you do not register to-day you cannot vote against "Boss" McLaughlin's man—Boody. Hours of registry from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Miller—Day.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 27.—One of the most fashionable weddings ever celebrated in St. Mary's Catholic Church took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when Miss Catherine Day, daughter of Mr. John Day of East Fourth Street, and William Miller were married. The Rev. Father Smyth officiated. Miss Julia Day, a sister of the bride, was the bridesmaid, and Frank McManus of Jersey City was the best man. The bride and bridesmaid wore rich gowns of brown cloth and carried bouquets of yellow roses. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents.

Bimetallism Discussed by Congressmen.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 27.—Despite the fact that torrents of rain fell, the Montclair Club hall was packed to the doors to-night by an audience which listened attentively to the debate on "Currency Problems," under the auspices of the Outlook Club of Montclair, between Congressman R. P. Bland of Missouri and Michael D. H. Harter, the "hard money" Congressman from Ohio. Mr. Bland opened the debate on the resolution that "Bimetallism is necessary to a sound currency," in the affirmative. Mr. Harter claimed also to be not a bimetallist only, but a polymetallist.

Greeks Indorse the Tammany Ticket.

The Tammany ticket was enthusiastically indorsed last night in Pearl Hall, on Pearl Street, by the Greek Democratic Club. James Patterson presided, and opened the meeting by a brief address. He was followed by Thomas Cherry, Nicholas Calehakis, and James P. Divver, son of Police Justice Divver. There was a large attendance.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—*Advertisement.*

FOUGHT WITH FIRE AT SEA

TWO DAYS AND NIGHTS FLAMES RAGED ON THE GELLERT.

The Steamship Had 400 Passengers on Board, and Only the Coolness of the Officers Prevented a Panic—The Fire Was in the After-Steerage Compartment Under the Main Saloon, and Could Not Be Reached—Drowned Out Through Holes Cut in the Deck.

To the long roll of marine casualties there was yesterday added one which varies the sombre list of mishaps on the ocean of which the Atlantic has lately been so prolific. The Hamburg-American steamship Gellert arrived in port, having been two days on fire.

Fire was discovered on Sunday night in the after-compartment. It drove all the passengers forward, and for two days and nights the crew worked to subdue flames which more than once seemed on the point of gaining the mastery. In preparation for that emergency the boats were provisioned, and as an additional precaution armed seatries were stationed to guard against any crowding into them in case of panic.

No incidents marked the voyage of the Hamburg liner, which began on Oct. 16, until the night of Oct. 22. Second Officer Brunswig was then on the bridge watching the quiet heave of the big steamship to a lumpy sea which was rolling out of the northwest, when the quartermaster of the watch came running forward and reported that the ship was on fire aft. The officer sent a messenger to call the Captain and to notify the other officers that their presence was required on deck. As soon as Capt. Kaempff learned the state of affairs he ordered that all hands be called for duty.

Owing to the lateness of the hour—it was then midnight—none of the passengers were stirring. When the crew had assembled they were briefly warned by the Captain not to show any excitement, and then the work of extinguishing the fire, which was found to be in the after-steerage compartment, directly under the main saloon, was begun.

The engines were stopped to lessen the draught, the hatchways were battened down, and hoods were placed over the ventilators. While this was being done other members of the crew were busy unreeling the fire hose and coupling on the sections.

Then it was found that there was no way of getting at the fire. The only means of access to the compartment where it was raging was through the iron hatchway which had been battened down. The officers were afraid to order the hatchway to be opened, fearing the fire would be instantly fanned into an uncontrollable blaze by the rush of fresh air. Steam was turned into the compartment through the pipes that are used for disinfecting purposes.

The natural result followed. The imprisoned steam, aided by hot air and gases, soon burst open the hatch with a noise that awakened every passenger who had not already been aroused by the commotion on deck. It was then that the men who had been detailed to guard the boats were ordered to their stations.

A cloud of smoke and steam rose upward from the hatchway. The hose-nozzles were immediately directed to the aperture, but, in spite of the deluge, smoke continued to arise. The compartment was filled with cargo and the water could not reach the fire which was beneath the freight and abaft the hatchway.

Meanwhile there was consternation among the passengers, none of whom had been allowed on deck. There were nearly 300 of them aboard. Of this number, 35 were cabin passengers. Capt. Kaempff directed one of his officers to summon all the men among the passengers to his cabin. There he explained to them the condition of affairs, and asked them to cooperate in his effort to save the ship by quieting the fears of the women and children and doing what they could to prevent a panic. The men promised that they would. Those who were cabin passengers were then requested to shift their quarters forward. This they were only too anxious to do, as the heat had already rendered the saloon almost untenable.

A force of men armed with axes was then sent into the saloon and instructed to cut holes in the deck large enough to admit a fire hose. Nine holes were cut, and from the nine orifices poured suffocating volumes of smoke. The deck had become so hot it was found necessary to keep streams of water constantly playing upon it. Hose nozzles were inserted in the places that had been cut for them, and the water was turned on. The men who were directing the nozzles had to bind wet cloths around their hands to prevent them from being blistered by the heat.

With daylight came a breeze from the northeast. The ship was headed to the southwest and her speed regulated to that of the wind, so that practically she was kept in a dead calm. When nightfall came again, with the fire still unchecked, the steerage passengers were on the verge of a panic. To quiet their fears, Capt. Kaempff strolled into their quarters, seated himself at a table, and, after lighting his pipe, began a conversation with some of them. His cool demeanor served to allay their fears.

All Monday night the crew fought the fire. The derricks were put to work, and bale after bale of scorched and burning cargo was hoisted up and thrown overboard. On Tuesday morning the fire was reached, and then short work was made with it. It was found to have been of spontaneous origin, caused, it is thought, by wet sacks of millet.

The ship was about 400 miles to the eastward of St. John's when the fire was discovered. Capt. Kaempff first thought of putting into that port, and was heading in that direction when the fire was got under control.

A single hose was still playing on the rest of the cargo in the compartment when the ship reached her wharf yesterday. The cargo in the steerage was a heterogeneous one, consisting of millet, bales of feathers, starch, and boxes of toys. The amount of damage it sustained has not been estimated. The after part of the ship, especially the woodwork of the saloon, was greatly damaged.

BROOKLYN'S LAST DAY OF REGISTRY.

The Brooklyn Ring can be overthrown if all good citizens register. The Boss is disheartened. Register to-day, so that you can be in at the death of the Ring. Hours of registry from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

OBITUARY.

Ex-Judge William McKennan.

Ex-Judge William McKennan of the United States Circuit Court died yesterday morning at the residence of his son-in-law, G. M. Laughlin, Murray Hill Avenue, East End, Pittsburg. The cause of death was a general breaking down. He had been an invalid for several years.

William McKennan was born in Washington, Penn., in 1816. He was graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in 1833, and after a post-graduate course at Yale read law with his father, T. McKennan, a member of Congress from the Washington district, and afterward Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of President Taylor.

During the Administration of President Grant, in 1869, Mr. McKennan was appointed Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Ninth District, which includes Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware. He served as Judge until the Fall of 1889, when he resigned from the bench.

In 1842 he married a Miss De Fonteneux, whose home was in France, but who had been educated in this country, and for a time made her home with friends in Washington. Judge McKennan leaves seven children—Mrs. M. Lee Moyne, Chicago; Mrs. Alexander W. Biddle, Philadelphia; John and William, Jr., members of the Allegheny County bar; two sons in Washington, Penn., and one son in Virginia.

The funeral will be held in Washington, Penn., at 2:30 o'clock, in the Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Monday, Oct. 30.

Obituary Notes.

—Ex-Freeholder James Cumming died at his home, 25 Suydam Avenue, Jersey City, Thursday night. He was seventy-one years old, and was an ardent Republican until a short time ago, when he became a Prohibitionist. He was chaplain of Bergen Lodge, No. 47, F. and A. M., the members of which will attend the funeral to-morrow at 2 P. M. Mr. Cumming was a widower and leaves three children.

—Capt. George P. Babcock, commander of the gun detachment of the Fourth Regiment, N. G. N. J., died yesterday morning at his home, 90 Kearney Avenue, Jersey City, after a brief illness, from typhoid fever. He was thirty-seven years old and leaves a family. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, with military honors.

—R. C. Burkman, an operator on the Chicago Board of Trade, died at his home in Chicago yesterday from an overdose of morphine. It is not known whether the drug was taken intentionally or whether death was caused by an accidental overdose. He was forty-seven years old, and unmarried.

—Prof. Grashot, a celebrated writer on civil engineering and the Director of the German Association of Engineers, died Thursday in Carlsruhe.

—Fred G. Mather, a prominent Democrat of Newport, Herkimer County, dropped dead in his store Thursday night.

A Course Will Cure Rheumatism.
Russian and Turkish Baths, 18 Lafayette Place, one block east of Broadway. Finest in the country. —*Adv.*

HIGH ART AWARDS AT THE FAIR.

The Beautiful Louis XV. Room of Herts Brothers Takes Highest Awards in Its Class.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Those who have been lucky enough to see the Louis XV. Room, specially designed for the World's Fair by a New-York City firm, will not be surprised to learn that it has received the highest awards in its class over the whole world. This room is a dream of high-art interior decoration, and the next surprise to the one which accompanies its discovery in the Manufacturers Building is that it should be the product of an American firm. It is so essentially French, not only in the subject, but in the execution, that one involuntarily looks to see if one is out of the French section, near which the display happens to be. So deserving of the highest praise is this beautiful work of decorative art that The New-York Times described it fully about the time of the opening of the exposition. It has all along been accepted as a settled fact that it easily surpassed any other exhibit of the kind here. It has been one of the stars of the exposition, people going far out of their way to view it. The Infanta Eulalie was taken by Director General Davis to see this exhibit, and it was one of the very few that the heir apparent became enthusiastic over. It was, therefore, a foregone conclusion that the judges of award would distinguish it by exceptional honors, and they have done so in three awards—one for artistic furniture, one for decoration, and the third for draperies. The display consists of a completely-furnished and decorated room, and is the work of Herts Brothers, at Broadway and Twentieth Street, the acknowledged leaders in this country in artistic designing and furniture making.

Three Highest Awards to One Firm.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—S. B. & B. W. Fleisher of Philadelphia have received the highest World's Fair awards for superiority in skirt braids, worsted and woolen yarns.

HOSPITAL SURGEONS RECALLED.

Fear of the Introduction of Cholera from Abroad No Longer Entertained.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—The Treasury Department to-day semi-officially declared that there was no further fear of cholera being introduced from Europe by immigrants in deciding to recall nearly all the surgeons of the Marine Hospital Service now stationed at the prineipal European ports. This decision was reached after a conference between Assistant Secretary Curtis and Dr. Wyman, chief of the Marine Hospital Service.

When cholera was epidemic in many European ports last Spring, the United States Government sent to Europe trained surgeons to inspect all immigrants departing for this country. Their work was most effective, and with the cooperation of the Marine Hospital Service and the local health authorities, especially Dr. Jenkins at New-York, this country has been kept free from infection. All these surgeons have now been notified that there is no further need of their services.

Those detailed from the United States Marine Hospital Corps have been recalled. The surgeons employed outside the regular force will gradually be dropped from the rolls of the Treasury Department.

To provide, however, for keeping in official touch with Europe, and to have reliable information of danger, the Treasury Department has decided to keep three or four officers of the Marine Hospital Service in Europe. They will be stationed at Paris, London, and probably Naples, and will keep this country officially informed of the presence of disease in their territory, so as to guide the department here as to the inspection of immigrants and kindred questions arising in the service.

Attempt to Wreck a Mail Train.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 27.—An attempt was made to wreck the fast mail train No. 35, on the Northeastern Railroad, at Salem, near Florence, at 4 o'clock this morning. A switch lock was broken off and the switch set for the side track, whither the whole train went. The top of the engine was stripped off by lumber and the coaches seriously damaged. Engineer Jennings stuck to his post and was bruised about the head and legs. The negro fireman was bruised about the body. A. Garfunkel of Charleston, a passenger on the train, was slightly bruised. Travel was delayed a very short time. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

ONE DAY'S FIRES IN NEW-YORK.

(From 1:30 A. M. Friday to 1:30 A. M. Saturday.)

3:25 A. M.—252 East Sixty-first Street; owner, Thomas Crimmins; damage trifling; cause unknown.

8:30 A. M.—42 Delancey Street; Lena Tarmise; damage trifling; cause, stove explosion.

9:30 A. M.—141 Goerck Street; Joseph Frank; damage, $200; insured; cause unknown.

11:45 A. M.—222 East Ninety-eighth Street; Bernard Latice; damage, $100; cause, oil stove upset.

3:40 P. M.—220 Clinton Street; Tobias Krakown; damage trifling; cause, gasoline stove upset.

LAST DAY FOR REGISTRATION.

If you wish to vote at the forthcoming election, you must register to-day. It is the final day of registration for this year in this city. The Boards of Registry will be in session in every election district between the hours of 8 A. M. and 9 P. M. Have your name placed upon the list.

T. J. STEWART CO., CARPET CLEANING, 1,554 Broadway, New-York. Telephone 38-376, 1,238 Bedford Av. Brooklyn, tel. Bedford, 23.—*Advertisement.*

Wilson's Callsaya, a pleasant elixir, highly impregnated with the bark. 106, 387, and 1,311 Broadway.

Keneshe. E. & W. Leeia. TWO NEW COLLARS.

MARRIED.

PRINCE—APTHORP.—At Northampton, the 24th inst., by the Rev. R. A. Griffin, GRACE FOSTER, daughter of the late Harrison Otis Apthorp, to JOHN son of the late Dr. William Henry Prince of Salem, Mass.

DIED.

Brooke, Edwin B.
Cram, Charlotte T. B.
Forsyth, Charlotte W.
Green, Mary.
Hauseit, Charles Otto.
Hines, Sarah.
Nadal, Grace M.
Nichols, Claudius B.
Notman, Peter.
Rose, Frances S.
Woodward, Clara R.

BROOKE.—Entered into rest, on Thursday, Oct. 26, 1893, EDWIN BRIDGES BROOKE, in the 57th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services Sunday, Oct. 29, at 4:30 P. M., at his late residence, 41 St. John's Place, Brooklyn. Interment at Paterson, N. J.

CRAM.—In London, England, on Thursday, Sept. 28, 1893, CHARLOTTE TROUP BRONSON, wife of Harry Spencer Cram and daughter of Egerton Leigh Winthrop.

Funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel, 25th St., on Monday morning, Oct. 30, at 11 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

FORSYTH.—On Thursday morning, Oct. 26, 1893, CHARLOTTE WILLIAMS, widow of Robert A. Forsyth.

Funeral from her residence in Balmville, near Newburg, on Saturday, Oct. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the ferry in Newburg on arrival of the 10:30 A. M. Hudson River train from New-York, and the 12:15 P. M. train from Poughkeepsie. Kindly omit flowers.

GREEN.—At Tremont, New-York City, on Thursday, Oct. 26, MARY GREEN, aged 79 years.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 1,960 Anthony Av., on Sunday, Oct. 29, at 2 P. M.

HAUSELT.—On Thursday, Oct. 26, 1893, CHARLES OTTO HAUSELT, aged 4 months.

Interment at convenience of family.

HINES.—Entered into rest, at St. Luke's Home, 89th St. and Madison Av., on Thursday, Oct. 26, 1893, SARAH HINES, aged 78 years.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Beloved Disciple, 89th St., near Madison Av., on Saturday, Oct. 28, at 11:30 o'clock A. M.

NADAL.—Oct. 26, 1893, at Lewisburg, West Va., after a short illness, GRACE MURRAY NADAL, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Nadal.

Services at St. Ignatius Church Saturday.

NICHOLS.—In Brooklyn, Oct. 26, at his late residence, 251 Dean St., CLAUDIUS BERAUD NICHOLS, son of the late Robert Nichols, in his 71st year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia and Washington papers please copy.

NOTMAN.—Suddenly, of acute bronchitis, on the 26th inst., at his residence, on Brooklyn Heights, PETER NOTMAN, in the 74th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Reformed Church on the Heights, Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, the 29th inst., at 3:30 o'clock.

ROSE.—Suddenly, at Morristown, N. J., Oct. 26, 1893, FRANCES STANTON ROSE, widow of Joseph Rose, in the 87th year of her age.

Funeral services at Presbyterian Church, Matawan, N. J., Saturday, 11 A. M. Trains leave via Pennsylvania Road at 9:10 A. M.

WOODWARD.—At Morristown, N. J., Oct. 26, CLARA REED, wife of the late James L. Woodward.

Funeral services from her late residence, Saturday, the 28th, at 12 M. Train leaves foot of Christopher or Barclay sts. 9 A. M. and 10:10 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

KENSICO CEMETERY, HARLEM RAILROAD.—48 minutes from Grand Central Depot; new private station at entrance. Office, 16 East 42d St. Telephone call 556, 38.

TO-DAY'S SUPPLEMENT CONTAINS

Page 9.

Intimidation by the Brooklyn "ring."
Union's recalcitrant jurors dismissed.
Affairs of National Cordage.
Heavy nets easily pierced.
Gen. Clapp on the New-Jersey campaign.
Still investigating Grand Juror Slevin.
Live Stock and other markets.

Page 10.

Commercial Affairs.
Post Office notice.
Legal, public, and Surrogate's notices.
Railroad, steamboat, and shipping advertisements.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

This morning The New-York Daily Times consists of TEN PAGES. Every newsdealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the Publication Office.

Special Notices.

"A."—"THE ORIENTAL WEAVER'S ART."

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THE LARGER LIFE.

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This is Father Adams's reply to the storm of criticism which broke over him upon his becoming a Catholic. Dedicated "To My Former Parishioners."

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

HIGHER PRICES NOTWITHSTANDING THE TAKING OF PROFITS.

A Heavy Falling Off in the Volume of Transactions, but the Undertone Firm—Another Mystery in New-England—The Industrials No Longer Prominent—The Appeal of the Reading Committee for Support Meeting with Gratifying Response.

NEW-YORK,
Friday, Oct. 27—P. M.

There was quite a falling off in the volume of business to-day, but the trading was still good and the undertone firm. The reactions which occurred were due to realizing sales. The short interest is believed to be largely reduced, but it is still sufficiently important to cause an advance in prices on any effort to cover it. While the final prices were not the best of the day, they were as a rule considerably above the level of yesterday's closing.

In the morning interest centred in New-England, which advanced from 35¼ to 36⅞, and then fell back to 35⅝, at which price it closed. There were half a dozen stories current about new alliances and extensions, nearly all of which were denied, more or less explicitly. That Mr. McLeod has schemes is probably true, and it is quite likely that there is foundation for the tale that Mr. Russell Sage is associated with him. But that the latter gentleman is doing more than lending his name for speculative purposes is not probable.

Nearly all the active stocks made material gains. St. Paul was the most active and closed 1¼ points up. Chicago Gas on pool buying scored a net gain of 2 points, while Atchison and Burlington advanced 1⅜ and 1¼ points respectively. The coal stocks were strong on small transactions. Louisville and Nashville led the advance, but was not active. Ontario and Western and Western Union were in good demand at advancing figures. Sugar and Whisky were unusually dull and were only fractionally changed.

The appointment of a committee truly representative of the security holders of the Philadelphia and Reading Company has aroused the receivers to an appreciation of the fate that awaits them. To-day they caused to be telegraphed far and wide that they had determined to answer the charges made by Mr. Rice "shortly," but in their mouths that term cannot be accepted to mean in the near future. The Street was much amused to-day by an interview of Mr. Alfred Sully, in which he assured the world that the receivers were using their best efforts for the interest of the property. This is the same gentleman who only recently began suit against the receivers for an accounting, basing his action on the ground that as a security holder he was entitled to information concerning the management which they were not inclined to disclose. Just what has happened to change Mr. Sully's attitude within thirty days is not known. In the meantime, the appeal of the committee to the security holders for support is meeting with a gratifying response, and it is safe to say that the receivers will have ample opportunity to answer Mr. Rice's charges in court before many days.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	38½	38¾	38	38	37⅞	38½	560
American Cotton Oil pf	76	77½	76	77½	78	77½	875
American Express	112¾	112¾	112¼	112¼	112	118	5
*American Sugar Refining	102¾	103¾	101¾	102⅞	102¾	102⅞	14,155
*American Sugar Refining pf	92½	92⅝	92¼	92½	92¼	92¾	680
*American Tobacco	86½	88	86½	88	88	88½	883
American Tobacco pf	100	100	100	100	99	102	160
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	21	22¾	21	22	21¾	21⅞	29,327
Baltimore & Ohio	73½	73⅞	73¼	73½	73¼	74	440
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	29½	29⅞	29½	29½	29	30	119
Canada Southern	53	53	52¾	52¾	52	52½	855
Chicago Stock Yards	90	90	90	90			100
Chesapeake & Ohio	18¾	19⅛	18¾	19	19	19⅜	7,280
Chicago Gas	66¾	68¾	66½	68	67⅞	68	37,160
Chicago Gas, div. scrip	1.20	1.25	1.20	1.23			2,265
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	54¾	55½	54½	55½	55	57	500
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	98	98	97½	98	97½	98½	400
Chicago & Northwestern	105¾	106¼	105¾	106	105⅝	106	3,060
Chicago & North western pf	139	139	139	139	139	139¾	58
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	85⅞	87	85⅜	86½	86⅜	86¾	21,645
C., C., C. & St. Louis	37½	37¾	37⅜	37¾	37	37¾	1,160
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	80	80	80	80			100
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	64⅛	66	64⅜	65⅜	65⅜	65½	53,375
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	119¾	120	119¾	120	120	122¾	145
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	70¾	70¾	69½	70¼	70	70¼	8,818
Cleveland & Pittsburg	147	147	147	147	148		30
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	12	12¼	12	12¼	12	14	300
Colorado Fuel & Iron	27¼	27¼	26¾	26¾	26¼	27	400
Columbus & Hocking Coal	9¾	10⅛	9⅜	10⅛	9⅞	10¼	1,215
Columbus, Hock. Valley & Toledo	21½	22½	21½	22⅛	22½	22½	2,300
Consolidated Gas Company	135½	135½	134½	134½	135	137	200
Delaware & Hudson	129½	129¾	129	129½	129½	130	680
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	167	169½	167	167½	168	168½	1,382
Denver & Rio Grande pf	29	29	29	29	29	30	29
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	32¾	33⅜	32	32⅞	32¾	32⅞	12,770
Duluth, South Shore & A	7	7¼	7	7¼	7	8	300
Edison Electric Illuminating	100	100	100	100	100	102	5
Flint & Père Marquette	16½	18¼	16½	18¼	17	17⅞	1,600
General Electric, t r	49	50	48⅝	49¾	49¼	49⅝	2,200
Green Bay & Winona, t r	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞	8¼	400
Illinois Central	97½	97½	97	97	96	97	1,320
Iowa Central	8	8	8	8	7¾	8¼	100
Laclede Gas	17	17¼	16¾	17¼	17	17½	850
Lake Erie & Western	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	18	200
Lake Erie & Western pf., ex div	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69	70	125
Lake Shore	127⅜	128¾	127½	128	127	128	600
Long Island	96	96½	96	96½	96	97	405
Louisville & Nashville	49½	51	49	50¾	50½	50¾	4,900
Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago	10¾	11	10½	10¾	10¼	10⅜	775
Louisville, New-Albany & Chi., pf	41¾	41¾	41	41	39⅜	41½	270
Manhattan Consolidated	134	134	132	133	132⅜	133½	944
Michigan Central	102	102½	102	102½	101	102	300
Minneapolis & St. Louis, t r	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	13	200
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf., t r	32⅜	34¼	32⅞	34¼	33½	35	600
Missouri Pacific	26¾	28⅝	26	28	27¼	27¾	9,419
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	12	12	12	12	12	13	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	22⅞	23½	22⅝	23¼	23	23½	1,000
Mobile & Ohio	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	14	16	620
National Cordage, 2d as. paid	29	29	28	28	27⅜	27⅝	6,421
National Cordage pf., as. paid	65	65⅞	63½	63½	60	65	600
*National Lead Co	29	29⅝	28¾	29¼	29¼	29⅜	2,275
*National Lead Co. pf	80	80	79½	79⅜	79¼	80	1,010
National Linseed Oil	18½	19	18½	19	17	19	280
National Starch	10	10	10	10	10	11	100
National Starch 2d pf	50	50	50	50	40	50	10
New-Jersey Central	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	118¾	119½	317
New-York Central	103¾	103¾	103¼	103⅜	103¼	103¾	861
New-York & New-England	35½	36⅞	35½	35⅝	35⅝	35¾	28,960
New-York & Northern pf	11	11½	11	11½	10	12	40
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅝	220
New-York, Chicago & St. L. 1st pf	66	66	66	66	66	68	100
New-York, Chicago & St. L. 2d pf	30¼	32⅜	32	32⅜	31	33	400
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	15⅝	15¾	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15½	706
New-York, Susq. & Western	16	16⅜	16	16½	16	16¼	1,160
New-York, Susq. & Western pf	47¾	48½	47¾	48½	48	48½	705
Norfolk & Western pf	22	22	22	22	22	23	100
North American	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	715
Northern Pacific	7½	7¾	7½	7¾	7½	7¾	5,090
Northern Pacific pf	23½	25¼	23½	24⅞	24½	24⅝	3,696
Ontario Mining	7	7	7	7	7	10	10
Ontario & Western	16¾	17⅝	16¾	17½	17¼	17½	10,130
Oregon Improvement	11⅜	11½	11⅛	11½	10⅜	11⅜	100
Oregon Railway & Navigation	28⅜	29⅛	26½	29⅛	27	35	135
Oregon S. L. & U. N	6¾	8	6¾	8	7½	9	300
Pacific Mail	16¾	16¾	16½	16¾	15⅞	16¾	580
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	8¾	8½	740
Philadelphia & Reading	22⅜	22¾	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22½	21,520
Philadelphia & Western pf	32	33½	32	33½	31½	34	721
P., C., C. & St. L	16	16½	16	16½	15	16½	209
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	52	52	52	52	50	52¾	100
Pullman Palace Car Company	174½	175	174½	175	174¼	175½	700
Rich. & West Point, 1st m. pd	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜			20
Rich. & West Point, 2d in. paid	3¾	4	3¾	3⅞	3⅞	4⅛	4,320
Rich. & West Point pf., t r	17	17	17	17	15	17	210
St. Louis Southwestern pf	10	10	10	10	9⅝	10¼	100
St. Paul & Omaha	38⅝	38½	38	38½	38⅜	38½	600
St. Paul & Omaha pf	110	110	110	110	109¾	111	100
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	104	104	104	104	105½	108	200
Southern Pacific	19	19⅜	19	19⅜	18¼	18¾	1,020
Tennessee Coal & Iron	16¾	16½	16¼	16½	16⅜	16½	975
Texas Pacific	8	8¾	8	8½	8⅜	8½	1,540
Texas Pacific Land Trust	9	10¾	9	10¾			400
Toledo & Ohio Central	35	35	35	35	35	40	100
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	70	70	70	70	70	80	110
Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Mich	11½	11½	10¾	10¾	10½	11	710
Union Pacific	18½	20	18¾	19⅝	19⅛	19¾	2,880
Union Pacific, Den ver and Gulf	6⅞	7	6⅞		6½	7	525
United States Rubber	38	40¾	38	40½	39	41	825
United States Rubber pf	85⅜	89¾	85½	89½	88	93	355
Wabash	8½	8¾	8¼	8½	8½	8¾	760
Wabash pf	16¾	17¼	16¾	17	16¾	17	1,810
Western Union Telegraph	90⅞	92⅜	90¾	91⅞	91¾	92	2,509
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14⅞	15⅞	14⅞	15⅜	15¼	15½	4,275
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	52⅜	52¾	52	52	52¾	53	300
Wisconsin Central	6	6	6	6	5¾	6	10
Total sales							365,543

*Unlisted.

Mortgages.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. & T. H. 2d inc.	98	98	98	98	$3,000
Amer. Cot. Oil 8s	112½	112½	112½	112½	6,000
Amer. Book 5s	107	107	107	107	5,000
*At., T. & S. F. 4s	73⅞	74	73½	73⅞	48,500
At., T. & S. F. 6 2d 2½-4s, A	41	41½	40¾	41¼	100,000
Beech Creek 1st	98	98	98	98	1,000
Canada So. 1st	106½	106½	106½	106½	1,000
Can. South. 2d	98	98	97½	98	5,000
Cent. of N. J. g. 5s	108	108	108	108	5,000
C. P. 6s of 1895	103	103	103	103	1,000
C. & O. gen. 4½s	72¾	75	72¾	75	53,000
Ches. & O. con. 6s	104½	104½	104	104	12,000
C. & O., R. & A. 1st con. 2-4s	80	80	80	80	5,000
C. & R. Ill. gen. 5s	98	98	98	98	15,000
Chi. & Erie inc.	34	34	34	34	20,000
Chi. & N. P. 1st	44½	45⅝	43⅝	43⅝	22,000
C., B. & Q. cv. 5s	101	101¼	101	101¼	12,000
C., B. & Q., I. 4s	91½	91½	91½	91½	1,000
C., B. & Q. 7s	119	119	119	119	5,000
Chi. Gas & C. 1st	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	7,000
C., D. & I. 1st 5s	94	94	94	94	17,000
D. & Rio G. 4s	73	73	73	73	5,000
D., S. S. & A. 5s, 1st pf. Equit. Gas of N. Y. 1st	105	105¼	105	105	21,000
Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st	106	106	106	106	1,000
Elec. & Big S. 1st	95	95	95	95	8,000
Equit. Gas of Chi. 1st	92½	92½	92½	92½	2,000
Erie 1st con	127	127	127	127	1,000
*Erie 2d cn	73	73	73	72	76,000
G., H. & S. A., Mex. & Pac	90⅝	90¾	90⅝	90¾	11,000
Ill. Steel Co. 5s	78½	78¼	78¼	78¼	1,000
Ill. Cent. 4s of 1951	100½	100¼	100¼	100¼	1,000
Int. & G. N. 1st cn. 6s, c. of	112	112	112	113	5,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s	72	72	72	72	1,000
Kan. & Mich. 4s	70	70	70	70	10,000
K. & T. 1st g 4s	79	79½	79	79¾	30,000
L. E. & W. 2d 5s	97	98	97	98	11,000
L. & W. B. cn., as.	109	109	109	109	1,000
L. & W. B. 5s	95	95	95	95	1,000
Long Island 5s	113	113	113	113	2,000
L. & N. cn. 7s	108	108	108	108	1,000
L., N. A. & Chi. cn.	97½	98	97	97	8,000
L., N. A. & C. gen. 5s	69¾	72¾	69½	71¾	46,000
Manhattan C. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¼	92⅞	5,000
Mich. Cent. 7s	123½	123½	123½	123½	3,000
Mid. of N. J. 1st	113	113	113	113	3,000
M. & N. 1st, 1913, cn	111	111	111	111	8,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st	125	125	125	125	8,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st, M	119¾	120	119½	120	10,000
M. & Ch., cn. 4s	53	53	53	53	2,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st, r	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	5,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	5,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	112	112	112	112	4,000
N. Y., O. & W. refdg. 4s	82	82¾	81⅞	82¾	39,000
North. Pac. 1st, c	109	109	109	108	8,000
North. Pac. 2d, c	91¾	91¾	91	91	7,000
Nor. Pac. cn. 5s	36	36	35⅝	35⅝	13,000
N. W. cn. 7s	137	137	137	137	1,000
Ohio South. 1st	100½	100½	100½	100½	10,000
Ore. Imp. cn. 5s	48¾	49¼	48¾	49	21,000
Ore. Imp. 1st	95	98	95	96	6,000
Ore. S. L. 6s	92	92	92	88	35,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st	100	100	100	100	8,000
Peo. & East. 1st	68	68	68	68	3,000
P., D. & E. 2d	37	37	36	36½	20,000
Pitts. & W. 1st	84	84	84	84	1,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	36	36	35¾	36¼	11,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	24½	24¾	24¼	24¼	47,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	20¼	20¾	19¾	20¼	27,000
Read. gen. 4s	70¾	71¾	70¾	71¾	43,000
R. & W. P. T. tr. 6s, t. r	51	52⅜	51	52⅛	14,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s, t. r	24	24⅝	24	24⅝	32,000
Rock Island 1st c.	125	125	125	125	31,000
Rock Island 6s, dep.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	5,000
Rock Island 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	5,000
St. L. S. W. 1st	60	60	60	60	2,000
St. L. S. W. 2d	19	19½	19	19	77,000
St. P. & N. P. 6s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	5,000
St. P. & S. C. 1st	119	119	119	119	1,000
St. Paul 1st 8s	115¾	115	115	115¾	10,000
St. Paul 1st, C. & M. 6s	100¾	101	100¾	101	6,000
St. P. 1st, D. & G. 8s	103	103	103	103	3,000
St. P. 1st, H. & D. 5s	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	10,000
St. P. 1st, H. & D. 5s	101	101	101	101	2,000
St. P., C. P. 6s	115	115	115	115	1,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s	108¾	109	108¾	109	1,000
S. A. & A. P. 4s	59	60	59	59	30,000
So. Pac. of Cal. cn. 6s	90	90	90	90	10,000
So. P. of N. M. 1st	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	10,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	73¾	74	73¾	74	15,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	19¾	20¾	19¼	20¼	190,000
Del. & Hudson	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	5,000
Del., Lack. & W.	107	107	106¾	106¾	9,000
Den. & Rio G. pf	79	79	79	79	3,000
Flint & P. M.	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	1,000
Illinois Central	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	5,000
Lake Shore	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	10,000
Louis. & Nash.	82¾	82¾	82	82¼	10,000
M. & St. L. pf., t. r	12½	12½	12½	12½	19,000
Missouri Pacific	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	2,000
Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	31	31	31	31	2,000
Total sales					$1,535,500

*Including two sales of $500 each at 73. †Including $50,000 at 71, seller 60. ‡Seller 20 flat.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	144	150	Homestake	10⅜	14
Alb. & Sus	160	170	H. & Texas	2	8
Alton & T. H.	20	30	Iowa Cent pf.	24	25
Am. Coal	90	122	Kan. & Mich.	8½	10¾
Am. Dist. Tel.	0	47	Keok. & D. M.	3¼	5¾
Am. T. & C.	80½	87½	Laclede G. pf.	65	70
At. & Pac.	2¼	2½	L. St. L. & T.	3	6
Bruns. Co.	3½	5½	Man. Coal & C.	90	100
B., R. & P. pf.	71	77	Man. C. in pf.	100	
B., C. R. & N.	50		Man. Beach	4	8
Can. Pacific	73½	74½	Md. Coal pf.	55	60
Central Pac.	20½	21¾	Minn. Iron	60	60
Chi. & Alton	137		Nat. St. 2d pf.	30	
Chi. & A. pf.	150		New Cent. Co.	8½	9
Col. F. & I. pf.	70		N. Y. & N. H.	193	197
C. H. V. & T. pf.	64	70	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	32	35
Com. Cable	110		Norfolk So.	50	
Consol. Coal	78½	83	Ohio South.	28	50
Den. & R. G.	10¾	11	Ohio & Miss.	15	20
D. M. & Ft. D.	6¾	7¼	Penn. Coal	260	300
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	24	40	Peo. & East.	4	7
D., S. S. & A.	19	22	P., F. W. & C.	148	
E. T., V. & G.	¼	1	Quick. pf.	11	15
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf.	6	15	Rens. & Sar.	160	
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	2	4	R., W. & O.	108	109
Ev. & T. H.	76	80	St. L. & So.	95	
F. & P. M. pf.	44	50	St. L. S. W.	15¾	6
Gt. North. pf.	108	112	St. P. & Dul.	27	30
			St. P. & D. pf.	90	100
			So. Cot. Oil	40	50

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar Ref.	103⅛	103⅜	101⅞	102⅞	8,160
Am. Tobacco	87	87	87	87	100
At., Top. & S. Fe	21	22¼	21	21⅞	7,350
Balt. & Ohio	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	100
Can. Southern	52⅞	52⅞	52¼	52¾	150
C., C., C. & St. L.	37⅝	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	100
Col., H. V. & Tol.	22	22	22	22	100
Ches. & Ohio	18¾	18¾	18⅛	18⅝	170
Chicago Gas	67	68⅝	66⅝	68¼	6,980
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	70⅞	70⅞	69¼	70¼	7,030
Chi., Bur. & Q.	85⅝	86⅞	85⅝	86⅜	11,980
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	65⅝	66	64¼	65⅝	40,530
C. St. P., M. & O.	38	38⅛	38	38⅛	200
Del., S. S. & A.	7	7	7	7	100
Del. & Hudson	129	129	129	129	50
Del., Lack. & W.	168	168	168	168	50
Dist. & C. F.	25	33⅜	23	32¾	4,400
General Electric	49	49⅞	48⅞	49⅜	110
Hocking Coal	9⅞	10	9⅞	10	200
Illinois Central	97	97¼	97	97¼	200
Lake Shore	128¼	128½	128¼	128½	100
Louis. & Nash.	48⅜	51	48⅜	50¼	830
L. N. A. & C.	10¾	11	10¾	11	200
Missouri Pacific	26½	28½	26	27¼	1,740
Mo., K. & T. pf.	23	23	23	23	200
M. & St. L. pf. tr.	33⅜	34	33⅜	34	500
Mobile & Ohio	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	100
National Lead	29½	29½	29¼	29¼	20
Nat. Cordage	29½	29½	28¾	28¾	710
North American	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	20
N. Y. & N. E.	35⅝	36⅜	35⅝	35⅞	10,370
N. Y., O. & W.	17	17¼	16⅞	17¼	370
N. Y., sus. & W.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	200
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	100
North. Pacific	7½	7⅝	7	7⅜	500
North. Pacific pf.	25	25	25	25	10
2d pf.	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	200
Peo., Dec. & E.	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	300
Phil. & Reading.	22¾	22⅞	22¾	22⅝	6,000
Rich. & W. P. 2d pd	4	4	3⅞	4	340
Rich. & W. P. 1st pd	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	10
Texas Pacific	8⅜	8⅞	8¼	8¼	550
Union Pacific	19⅝	20¼	19⅝	19⅜	510
U. P., Den. & G.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	200
Western Union	91¼	92⅜	90¾	91¼	5,020
Wabash	8¼	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	200
Wabash pf.	17⅜	17⅜	17	17	400
Wheel. & L. E.	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	400
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	52⅜	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	100
Total sales					118,330

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Horn Silver	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	100
Leadville	.12	.12	.12	.12	500
Phœnix of Ariz.	.48	.50	.48	.50	1,000
Ophir	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	100
Sierra Nevada	.70	.70	.70	.70	100
Total sales					1,800

Oil.

Pipe Line certs	73⅛	72½	72½	72½	5,000

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales
A., T. & S. F., 2d A.	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	$5,000
Chi., B. & Q. cv.	101¾	101¾	101¼	101⅜	3,000
Can. South. 2d	98½	98½	98¼	98¼	5,000
Ches. & O. 5s	104	104	104	104	3,000
Chi. & N. P. 5s	43½	43¾	43½	43¾	8,000
Ches. & O. 4½s	74	74	74	74	5,000
Den. & R. G. 4s	73	73	73	73	2,000
Erie 2d cn	73	73	73	73	2,000
L. E. & West. 2d	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	3,000
L., N. A. & C. cn.	98	98	98	98	3,000
Mut. R. & T. 4s	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	5,000
Ohio South. 4s	49¾	50	49¾	50	5,000
Ont. & West. 4s	82¾	82½	82¼	82½	5,000
Oregon Imp. 1st	95	95	95	95	2,000
Oregon Imp. 5s	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	5,000
Peo., D. & E. 2d	36½	36½	36⅜	36⅜	4,000
P. & R. gen.	71	71	71	71	8,000
P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	10,000
R. & W. P. 6s, t. r.	50	50	50	50	2,000
St. L. & W. 2d	19	19½	19	19½	12,000
Texas Pacific 2d	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	7,000
Wabash 1st	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	2,000
Wis. Cent. inc.	15	15	15	15	5,000
Total sales					$120,000

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was easy. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was easy, being freely offered. Rates were 4 per cent. for thirty days, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 5½@7 per cent. for four to six months.

Commercial paper was in good demand. Rates were 5½ per cent. for prime indorsed bills, 6@6½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 6½@7½ per cent. for names less known.

In London call money loaned at ⅝@1 per cent. and three months' bills at 2½@2⅝ per cent.

Clearing House exchanges were $87,301,171, and balances $5,472,637. The Sub-Treasury's debit balance was $918,098.

The Clearing House canceled $140,000 loan certificates. The amount outstanding is now $1,525,000.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was lower. The posted rates for sterling were reduced to $4.81½ for sixty-day bills and $4.84½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.80½ for sixty-day bills, $4.83¾ for demand, $4.83¾ for cable transfers, and $4.80 for commercial.

In Continental exchange, francs were quoted at 5.23⅛ for long and 5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95¼, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Charleston—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling, par. Chicago—75 prem

FINANCIAL.

Continued from Page 6.

Dividends.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co.

Guarantee Fund Notes.

The COUPONS due Nov. 1, 1893, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company's Guarantee Fund Notes will be paid on presentation on and after that date, at the NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, 100 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON.

Holders of the Guarantee Fund Notes, extending the time of the same, will receive check for cash premium, payable Nov. 1, when their Notes are presented for extension at the Company's office, No. 95 Milk St., Boston, after Oct. 24, inst.

J. W. REINHART, President.

Boston, Oct. 19, 1893.

GERMAN AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY,

36 and 38 Nassau St.

NEW YORK, October 19, 1893.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of one (1) per cent., payable on and after November 1.

S. B. LIVINGSTON, Secretary.

Chicago and Alton R. R. Sinking Fund Bonds.
Louisiana and Missouri River R. R. Second Mortgage Bonds.
Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago R. R. Preferred Stock.

Coupons and dividends on the above, maturing Nov. 1, 1893, will be paid on and after that date at the office of

CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 Pine St., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE YELLOW PINE COMPANY,

16 BEAVER ST., N. Y., Oct. 23, 1893.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the preferred stock of this company, payable Nov. 1 to stockholders of record Oct. 25, 1893.

Transfer books will be closed Oct. 26 to Nov. 2, 1893. C. W. WILSON, Treasurer.

THE DENVER CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of One Per Cent. (1 per cent.) for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1893, payable at the office of Maitland, Phelps & Co., Transfer Agents, 24 Exchange Place, New-York, on Nov. 10, 1893.

The transfer books of the company will be closed from Nov. 1 to Nov. 10, inclusive.

A. H. BLANCH, Secretary.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 23, 1893.

THE NASSAU BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1893.

SIST CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

A regular semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from tax, was this day declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Nov. 1.

Transfer books closed until Nov. 2.

WM. H. RIGGERS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.,

31 SANDS ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1893.

Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Elevated Railroad Company of Brooklyn, due Nov. 1, 1893, will be paid at the Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 Wall St., New-York City, on and after Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1893.

ELBERT SNEDEKER, Treasurer.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK.

32-38 EAST 42D ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1893.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, payable Nov. 1.

Transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1893.

The coupons due Nov. 1 on the General Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Ry Co. will be paid at the Chase National Bank, No. 15 Nassau St., New-York.

J. A. HILTON, Assistant Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL Bank, 128 Broadway, New-York, Oct. 24, 1893.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable Nov. 1, prox.

Transfer books will close this day and reopen Nov. 8, prox. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

THE UNITED STATES LEATHER CO.

The coupons of the Debenture 6 per cent. Gold Bonds of this company, due Nov. 1 next, will be paid on presentation on and after that date at the National Park Bank, New-York City, or at the Eliot National Bank, Boston, Mass.

JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK,
470 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1893.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on and after Nov. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Nov. 1, 1893. S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

Meetings.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Mountain Lumber Company, Limited, of Plattsburgh, New-York, held Sept. 19, 1893, Section 1 of Article II. of the by-laws of said company was altered so as to read as follows: There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders on the third Thursday in November in each and every year, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of the New-York and Pennsylvania Company, Room 60, Times Building, New-York, N. Y.

CHARLES P. WATSON, Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Nov. 2, at No. 115 West 38th St., at 8 o'clock P. M.

JAMES G. POWERS, Secretary.

Elections.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the Nyack and Northern R. R. Co., for the purpose of electing Directors and transacting such other business that may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, 187 West St., New-York City, on Thursday, Nov. 2, 1893, at 10 A. M. The polls will remain open one hour.

JNO. J. DUFF,
Oct. 14, 1893. Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES' LOANS.

Welcome News for Real Estate Men—Notes of Sales.

Real estate men learned with pleasure yesterday that the life insurance companies had resumed loaning on realty at 5 per cent. This is taken as indicating that the monetary stringency and hoarding of cash accompanying it have ceased. The notices increasing the interest rate on loans to 6 per cent. were sent out in August and created much ill feeling. Other institutions followed suit, and even estates sought to get the additional percentage wherever possible. With the sanguine feeling accompanying the announcemnt of the action of the insurance companies came a prediction that the next sixty days would see money at 4½ or even 4 per cent.

Messrs. Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Charles H. Wilcox the four-story brownstone dwelling 32 East Sixty-second Street, 20 by 60, with extension, by 100, on private terms.

A large purchase of Seventh Ward property was made by Mandelbaum & Lewine yesterday. It comprises the fee of 188, 200, 228, 229, 230, and 231 Henry Street, between Rutgers and Clinton Streets. All are 100 feet deep except 231, which is 87.6. The fronts are all 23.6 except 188, which is 25.11, and 200, which is 23.10. Old-fashioned residences are on the lots, and the owners have leaseholds expiring in 1898 and 1899. The property was bought from Clarence L. Conger.

There was a lot of shrewdness in the building on the row of Gothic stone stables on the west side of Fourth Avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets, which were offered in foreclosure proceedings by Mr. Peter P. Meyer. The stables are quite ornate and have been used. They were built by Thomas Brennan. On them were four mortgages for $85,000, $80,000, $50,000, and $25,000 respectively. Mr. Randolph Guggenheimer, as the owner of the third mortgage, foreclosed. The bids began low, but mounted up $500 at a time quite briskly. It became apparent that Brennan was bidding against the representative of the mortgagee. When the latter bid $73,500, Brennan stopped. He had simply been pushing up the bids to save himself from having much of a judgment for deficiency against himself, and he succeeded.

The sale under foreclosure of the David Jones brewery property at First Avenue and Forty-fourth Street by Mr. Meyer was adjourned without date. A fight in the management was behind the proceedings.

Mr. James S. McQuillen of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold under foreclosure for $15,900, to Solomon Solomon, as executor, the plaintiff, the four-story brick dwelling 123 West Ninety-seventh Street, 16 by 100.11.

Mr. William Kennelly sold under foreclosure for $26,300, to Harris Mandelbaum, 34 Orchard Street, a five-story brick tenement, with store, 25 by 44, with adjoining strip in rear, 20.10 by 8. The price is just about sufficient to cover the judgment and prior mortgage.

Other announced sales were withdrawn.

New Building and Alterations.

In the Building Department yesterday plans for the following new building and alterations were filed:

By William E. Dodge of 262 Madison Avenue, for the erection of a two-story frame stable on the south side of Delafield Lane, west of Riverdale Road, $2,000.

By Dallas B. Pratt of 24 Exchange Place, alterations to a four-story brick and brownstone front private family residence at 48 Renwick Street, $1,590.

BROOKLYN'S LAST DAY OF REGISTRY.

It is your duty to register to-day in Brooklyn. "Boss" McLaughlin's only hope of success is in the failure of good citizens to register. Hours of registry from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Oct. 27.

Cherry St, 413; Jonas Weil and others to Benedict A. Klein..... $34,500
Cherry St, 411; D. A. Klein to Jonas Weil and another..... 34,500
Henry St, 217; Joseph R. Stiner, referee, to Isabella Wilson..... 27,500
South St, n w corner of Jefferson St, 37x64; Samuel Cuperman to Emma Meyer..... 1
Manhattan St, e s, 47 ft n e of Houston St; Joseph Greenwald and another to Charles L. Fleck..... 1
Ludlow St, w s, between Delancey and Rivington Sts, Charles L. Fleck and another to Joseph Greenwald..... 1
36th St, 454 West; William Bradley and another to Jacob Hirsh..... 1
26th St, 441 West; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Henrietta Hirsch and another..... 8,000
30th St, n w corner of 5th Av, 20x98.9; Rose Jolliffe to George C. Kendall..... 1
Same property; G. C. Kendall to Rose Jolliffe..... 1
25th St, 130 West; Sarah J. Barby to Cecilia M. Schell..... 1
81st St, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 20x100; Bernard S. Levy and another to Houlein Lovi..... 1
49th St, 115 West; Kate Havnor to Mary McSwiggan..... 27,500
71st St, s s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 50x100; Jacob Hirsh and another to William Bradley..... 28,000
Mitchell Place, n e corner of 1st Av, 18x80; Mary S. Smith to J. F. Smith..... 1
Lexington Av, w s, 84 ft s of 73d St; George G. Tyson to Robert B. Walsh..... 18,000
115th St, n s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 45x100; Louis Davidson, referee, to William Mettenlord..... 40,000
104th St, n s, 150 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100; Emeline Korff to Augusta C. Korff..... 1
140th St, n s, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 99x125; Edwin A. Dobbins to Annie L. Dobbins..... 20,000
Morris Av, w s, 75 ft s of 163d St, 25x100; John Fitzpatrick and another to Frederick Wegener..... 1
Home St, s s, 75 ft e of Southern Boulevard; Maggie M. Holmes to John Witterer..... 2,100
Boston Av, w s, 567 ft s of Jefferson St; Frederick Forster to Henry Zeltner Brewing Company..... 1,000
Lots 294, 295, and 296, map Section A, Vyse estate, 23d Ward, land improvement, to M. P. Boyd..... 2,275
Lot 279, same map; same to Patrick White.. 725
Lot 286, same map; same to Otto Seigel..... 675
Lots 288 and 289, same map; same to Simon Salz..... 1,350
Lot 282, same map; same to Max Held..... 700
Buchanan Place, n s, 200 ft e of Grand Av, 25x100; Jane E. Blackburn to John McSorley..... 1,000
Valentine Av, e s, 75 ft s of Clark St, 25x100; William H. Duncan to F. R. Minrath.
Jennings St, s s, 94 ft w of Stebbins Av, 45x65x irregular; Charles A. Furthman to Matilda Brunsk et al..... 1
Same property; Samuel Burmester and wife to Charles A. Furthman..... 1
Lot 123, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Margareth Springler..... 1,335
Lot 129, same section, &c.; same to Sarah Martin..... 1,360
Lot 128, same section, &c.; same to Anne Henderson..... 1,300
Lot 133, same section, &c.; same to James Conlan and wife..... 1,350
Lots 125, 126, and 127, same section, &c.; same to George Jans..... 3,900
Lot 48, same section, &c.; same to James Larkin..... 825
Lots 58 and 59, same section, &c.; same to Addie M. Pembleton..... 1,700
Lot 290, Section A, map of Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Thomas F. Eagan..... 650
Lot 280, same map; same to Michael Canavan..... 725
Lot 285, same map; same to John A. Bauer.. 675
Lots 275 and 276, same map; same to George Henderson and another..... 1,550
Lots 201 and 202; same to Valentine Bauer. 2,325
Lots 194 and 195, same map; same to William F. Titus and another..... 1,800
Lot 193, same map; same to John O. Donnell and another..... 875
Lot 259, same map; same to Martin Schroeder 675
Lots 235 and 236, same map; same to Cornelius J. Flaherty..... 1,800
Lot 260, same map; same to Jacob Spengler. 700
Lot 256, same map; same to Willis P. Bowen and another..... 700
Lot 49, Section A of Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to John Brown..... 900
Vyse Av, w s, 25 ft s of Charlotte Place, 50x100; same to H. W. Neubeck..... 1,650
Vyse Av, w s, 75 ft s of Charlotte Place, 25x100; same to John C. Sanders..... 800
Lot 8, estate of Benjamin Richardson, 24th Ward; Charles Tanner and wife to Elise Petri..... 1
Same property; Elise Petri to Charles Tanner and wife..... 1

Recorded Mortgages.

Abberton, Anthony, and others to John H. Voss; n s of 20th St, e of 3d Av, 3 years... $2,500
Battikofer, John W., and wife to Thomas J. Lock; n s of Woodruff Av, part of Lot 65, map of Fairmount, 5 years..... 2,000
Bowen, W. P., and wife to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lot 255, Vyse estate, 3 years..... 420
Boyd, Margaret P., to same; Lots 294, 295, and 296, Vyse estate, 3 years..... 1,305
Bauer, Valentine, to same; Lots 201 and 202, map of Vyse estate, 3 years..... 1,395
Beach, Alfred E., and wife to United States Trust Company; s s of 23d St, w of Lexington Av, 2 years..... 30,000
Bauer, John A., to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lot 285, map of Vyse estate..... 405
Conlon, James, and wife to same; Lot 133, map of Vyse estate, 3 years..... 810
Canavan, Michael, to same; Lot 280, same map, 3 years..... 435
Dobbins, Edward A., and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 140th St, w of Boulevard, 1 years..... 17,000
Eadie, James S., and wife to J. C. Gulick, King's Bridge Av, n corner of Terrace View Av, 1 year..... 2,000
Fay, Michael, and others to L. E. Pendergast; 131 to 133 Henry St, 2 years..... 10,000
Jans, George, to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lots 125, 126, 127, map of Vyse estate, 3 years..... 2,340
Henderson, George, and another to same; Lots 275 and 276, same map, 3 years..... 500
Henderson, Anne, to same; Lot 128, same map, 3 years..... 500
Hinrich, Mary, to Christian Pabst; n s of 47th St, e of 10th Av, installments..... 1,000
Hold, Max, to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lot 282, Vyse estate, 3 years..... 420
Kretzer, Frank, and others to Amelia Kretzer; Lot 428, map of Melrose, south, 2 years..... 700
Klein, Benedict, and wife to Amelia Smith; s s of Cherry St, w of Jackson St, 3 years.. 16,000
Loehr, Catharine, to Julius Herderman; s s of 151st St, w of Morris Av, 2 years..... 500
Larkin, James, to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lot 48, map of Vyse estate, 3 years..... 425
Martin, Sarah, to same; Lot 129, same map, 3 years..... 500
Neubeck, Henry W., to same; w s of Vyse Av, s of Charlotte Place, 3 years..... 990
O'Donnell, John, and wife to same; Lot 193, same map, 3 years..... 395
Osswall, Jacob, to George A. Goebel; e s of Avenue A, s of 12th St, 5 years..... 1,500
Pembleton, Addie M., to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lots 58 and 59, Vyse estate, 3 years..... 1,020
Rogers, Charles P., to May G. Mellus; e s of West End Av, s of 86th St, demand..... 10,000
Spengler, Margareth, to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lot 123, Vyse estate, 3 years..... 801
Spengler, Jacob P., to same; Lot 260, same map, 3 years..... 420
Schnugg, Francis J., and another to Duncan Kelly; e s of Park Av, s of 97th St, 3 years..... 15,000
Shaw, William S., and others to J. & T. Charlton; n s of 149th St, e of Grand Boulevard, 1 year..... 1,500
Story, Fannie E. D., to New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; s s of 123d St, w of 6th Av, demand..... 3,000
Spies, Amelia L., to Edgard Lockwood; 64 East 55th St, 1 year..... 7,500
Sergel, Otto, to Twenty-third Ward Land and Improvement Company; Lot 405 Vyse estate, 3 years..... 405
Taylor, Washington H., to Baymar Sands and others; s s of 81st St, w of 7th Av, 3 years..... 10,000
Tomlison, William D., to J. M. Young as executor; n s of 126th St, e of 7th Av, 5 years. 1,000
Timpson, Sarah M., to B. F. Friskie; e s of Fulton Av, n of 168th St, 3 years..... 2,000
Titus, William F., and wife to Twenty-third Ward Land and Improvement Company; Lots 194 and 195 of Vyse estate, 3 years.. 1,080
Walsh, Robert B., to George G. Tyson; w s of Lenox Av, s of 73d St, 4 years..... 15,000
Wegener, Frederick, to Charles Wellner and wife; w s of Morris Av, s of 163d St, 2 years..... 9,000
Wetterer, John, and wife to Maggie M. Holmes; s s of Home St, e of Southern Boulevard, 2 years..... 600
Wilson, Isabella, to J. C. Levi, trustee..... 317
Henry St, demand, (two mortgages)..... 24,876

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

Madison Av and 127th St, n w corner; Ackert & Schroeder against George W. Mead, owner and contractor..... $235
61st St, East 74; Kertsche & Co. against Jacob Kottek, owner; Bernard Johnson, contractor..... 165
Jefferson Av, e s, 200 ft s of Columbine St, 25 ft front; William Clarke against W. H. King, owner; Blau & Schopper, contractors..... 69
Monroe St, 30; Charles Motten against J. Rothberg and others, owners and contractors..... 283
Central Park West, 467; New-York Architectural Terra Cotta Company against Silvio M. Warner, owner; Charles A. Parker, contractor..... 1,000
Main st, 1,593; R. Lucchini against Theodore M. Malche, owner; Joseph Cerussy, contractor..... 111
Pike st, 53; Fred Ebeling against Nathan Heins, owner and contractor..... 75
Broome St, 416 to 424; Universal Iron Foundry against J. T. Williams, owner; Dale Tile Manufacturing Company, contractors. 1,396
14th St, 4 East; Yellow Pine Company against W. J. Demarest, owner; Sophia Schwab, lessee, and W. S. Anderson & Co., contractors..... 465
Delancey st, 273; Morris Verlaeveraky against Wolf Mitz, owner; L. Zimmerman, contractor..... 38
Charles st, 80 and 82; Thomas Burrows against Elizabeth Wellwood, owner; J. H. Wellwood and others, contractors..... 119

PREACHED BEFORE HIS EXECUTION.

"Doc" Taylor Hanged for Aiding in the Murder of Five Persons.

NORTON, Va., Oct. 27.—"Doc" Taylor was executed outside the Wise County Jail a few minutes after 2 o'clock this afternoon. At 10 o'clock he began preaching to 4,000 people, who stood in a heavy rain and listened for one hour and twenty-five minutes. The discourse was intended to be a funeral oration, but was a disconnected and meaningless talk.

The body will not be buried for three days. Taylor said that at the expiration of that time he would arise and preach. He was very much emaciated, weighing only ninety pounds. His former weight was 180.

Taylor's family was one much respected. In 1876 he was accused of the murder of Robert Moore, an outlaw, but was acquitted. The charge against him preyed upon his mind and he soon formed bad associations. He was appointed a Deputy United States Marshal and in a moonshine raid, guided by him, a driver for Ira Mullins, a desperate character, was killed. Taylor and Mullins became enemies, and after the deputy returned from Kentucky, where he had taken refuge, he learned that Mullins and his family were about to start for the Southwest.

Taylor secured the services of two reckless mountaineers and they conspired to murder the Mullins family as they passed over the Cumberland Mountains. On May 14, 1892, the murderers carried out their purpose, shooting down five persons.

For months Taylor remained in the neighborhood, not being captured until August. He was tried in Wise County and sentenced to be hanged in December. He appealed the case, but was refused a new trial and was sentenced to be executed to-day.

While awaiting the Supreme Court's decision the prisoner was removed to Lynchburg Jail. While there it was learned that he had been a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and afterward a preacher in the Baptist Church. He claimed the angels visited him, and that he was specially favored of Heaven.

Those who were associated with Taylor in the murder are still at large. They have met the Sheriff's posse in several skirmishes, but have escaped arrest. The two mountaineers are wanted in both Virginia and Kentucky.

Had Not Heard of the Change.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 27.—When Deputy Sheriff Byrnes arrived at the Albany Penitentiary with Georgiana Bishop Hermance, the girl firebug and bride of a few days, he found that the authorities would not admit the girl to the institution. By a law passed since the girl was sentenced, nearly a year ago, no woman convicted of a felony is admitted to any of the penitentiaries of the State. The old insane asylum at Auburn has been converted into a prison for female convicts, and there Georgiana will have to be taken. Judge Guernsey will convene court and resentence the girl. Gov. Flower has in his hands a petition for her pardon. Officer Byrnes brought Georgiana back to Poughkeepsie, and she is now in jail awaiting developments.

The Machias Will Be Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The official report of the board that accompanied the new gunboat Machias on her trial trip this week confirms to some degree the rumors circulated that the Machias is somewhat topheavy. Secretary Herbert is not willing to make the contents of the report public at present, but he indicates that the vessel will be accepted. The report states that on the trial trip the Machias worked well, but showed some unsteadiness. She is well built and stable, but needs a new line distribution of heavy material and considerable lightening of her spars. These changes, in the opinion of the board, will remedy the present defects.

REGISTRATION IN NEW-YORK.

Saturday is the last day of registration in this city. If your name is not upon the registry list you cannot vote. You can register any time to-day between the hours of 8 A. M. and 9 P. M. This is your last chance for this year. Register to-day.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway.....Near 32d Street
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M

22D ST., 26 WEST.—Parlor floor, handsomely furnished, for small family; board optional; references.

26 EAST 11TH ST.—Sunny rooms, single and double; excellent table; home comforts; also table boarders.

34TH ST., 22 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board; references exchanged.

45TH ST., 9 WEST.—Finely furnished second floor with private bathroom; excellent table; references exchanged.

337 EAST 65TH ST.—Large pleasant room for one or two gentlemen; all conveniences; private house; reasonable.

HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR IN PRIVATE house; few other boarders; private bath; closets, dressing rooms; excellent table; parlor dining room; select location near Park and L station, 26 West 91st St.

Furnished Rooms.

15 EAST 31ST ST.—Choice of elegant furnished suites; also, parlor floor; appointment first-class; references.

31 ST ST., 17 EAST.—Private residence; two new, elegantly-appointed apartments, suites and single rooms; references.

105 WEST 47TH ST.—Private family have nicely furnished, desirable rooms for gentlemen, without board; reasonable.

113 EAST 54TH ST.—A comfortable furnished front room and dressing room for a gentleman.

City Real Estate for Sale.

INSURE YOUR TITLE.

An abstract is worthless as a protection.

It is a mere opinion based on such facts as the examiner has happened to learn relating to the title.

10.

It is what the ——— Missionary Society obtained when it made a loan on some property on H. Street. The abstract was prepared and the loan closed by a well-known attorney, who subsequently died, leaving his affairs in bad condition. The society, uneasy about its loan, caused an examination to be made and found that the abstract omitted to refer to a prior mortgage covering the property to nearly its full value. This discovery left it with a worthless investment on its hands and with recourse only against an insolvent estate.

It is for trustees to consider whether they are excusable for taking such risks, when they can require at the expense of the borrower an absolute guarantee of title as a protection against them.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y.
N.E. corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y.
26 Court St., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $2,701,084.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST., ASTOR BUILDING.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE. CORNER 108TH ST.—Detached villa, lot 50x100; fresh artistic decorations; immediate possession; perfect condition; much below cost; small payment; low interest; equivalent to renting. Send for descriptive circular. ATLAS IMPROVEMENT CO., 18 Broadway.

$6,000 CASH OVER MORTGAGE WILL buy 20-foot residence on West 72d St.; full depth; price, $10,000 less than six months ago; remarkable opportunity.

TIM & CO., 58-60 West 34th St.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED—For a customer having $75,000 in cash, a down-town business property; must be a bargain. Send full particulars to

JAMES L. LIBBY & SON, 79 Cedar St.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

TO RENT.—West Side dwellings; furnished. J. E. WHITAKER, 278 Boulevard, near West 74th St.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
A beautiful suite of two rooms and bath.
501 5TH AV., CORNER 42D ST.
Rent, $600.
All modern appointments and conveniences.
Meals served on premises.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

AT MODERATE RENT FOR SEASON OR longer, 35 East 58th St., northwest corner of Park Av., four-story high stoop brownstone-front house, 16 feet 8 inches by about 55 by 75. Inquire on premises.

INSTRUCTION ADVERTISEMENTS.

Schools—City.

Young Men and Boys.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
130TH YEAR.
PREPARES BOYS FOR ALL COLLEGES, SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS, BUSINESS.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, GYMNASIUM.
Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

CHAPIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
721 Madison Av., (64th St.) 74th year begins Sept 27. Boys fitted for college or business. Well-equipped gymnasium.
Primary department, under careful instruction.
HENRY B. CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Principal.

WEST END SCHOOL. 113 West 71st St.
SEVENTH YEAR BEGINS OCT. 2.
Chester Donaldson, Prin.; Jonathan Dickinson, Jr., Vice Prin. Office hours, 8 to 11 A. M., 5 to 8 P. M.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.) Branches in leading American and European cities. Best instruction, reasonable fee; term begins now.

DR. E. D. LYON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL, 576 5TH AV., (removed from 6 East 47th St.) Reopens Sept. 28.
Thorough preparation for college or business. Number limited. Primary department.

CLASS FOR BOYS, 22 EAST 54TH ST., RE-Opens Oct. 4. Circulars sent on application. Fourteenth year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 423 Madison Av., New-York.

Young Ladies and Children.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
REOPENED OCT. 3.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
85TH AND 86TH STREETS, NEW-YORK.

MISS MARY HARRIOTT NORRIS.
CLASSES IN HIGHER ENGLISH.
117 WEST 58TH ST.

MISS WALKER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
145 Madison Avenue.
Reopens Oct. 2. Number limited.
School hours from nine to one. Primary class from nine to twelve. No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
735 MADISON AV.
REOPENS OCT. 5.

THE SALISBURY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Central Park Plaza, 741 5th Av., New-York.—Boarding and day school; primary, intermediate, college preparatory, and finishing. Mrs. Salisbury personally in charge. Individual instruction; light rooms. Reopens Wednesday, Oct. 4.

THE SIMMONS SCHOOL,
1,010 Madison Av., 28 East 78th St.,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Primary, Academic, Collegiate. Certificate admits to the leading colleges for women. Reopens Oct. 2.

THE MISSES GRINNELL'S
Day School for Girls, 22 East 54th St. Primary, Academic, and Collegiate Departments. Special courses. Kindergarten. Fourteenth year.

MISS GIBBONS' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MRS. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. A few boarding pupils taken. Reopens Oct. 4. 55 West 47th St.

MISS GAYLER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 174 West 86th St., will receive a limited number of boarding pupils; exceptional advantages offered at moderate rates.

MRS. AND MISS BOYCE.—School for girls and little boys; primary and intermediate; girls prepared for college by Columbia graduate. 973 Park Av.

HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 607 5th Av. 36th year begins Oct. 3. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

MISS BRAGG'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS Reopens Monday, Oct. 2. Classes for little boys, 1,509 Broadway.

AT MISS PERRIN'S, 696 MADISON AV., near 62d St., special classes in all branches of tuition; boarding pupils, $600 per annum; 15th year.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies and children, (founded 1857,) 280 West 71st St. Mme. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MISS BARBER AND MISS MONTFORT'S Morning classes for young ladies; academic, collegiate, and special courses; Oct. 4. 44 West 34th St.

MISS WARREN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 81st St.—Primary, intermediate, academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

Dancing.

CARL MARWIG.

School for Dancing.
JAEGER'S BUILDING.
Corner Madison Av. and 59th St.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
No. 681 5th Av.,
Reopens Saturday, Oct. 21, class and private lessons. (New) Tuxedo Lancers.

ALEXANDER MACGREGOR'S MENDELSohn Assembly Rooms, 108 West 55th St. Class and private lessons daily in dancing.

Excursions.

LOW RATES

BY

FAST TRAINS

TO

CHICAGO

Until and including Oct. 30, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell CLOSING-DAY EXCURSION TICKETS for $32.00 and $30.40, according to return route, good until Nov. 15, on all regular fast express trains.

Autumn Resorts.

NEW-YORK.

An Ideal Hotel at Last!
The Hotel of the World.
Seeing Is Believing.

Halcyon Hall, Millbrook, Dutchess County, New-York. An all-round-year resort. Closes this year Dec. 5. Ninety miles from New-York. Elevation, 1,000 feet. Russian Royal Court Orchestra three times daily. Write Manager for illustrated prospectus. Take N. Y. Central R. R. at 10:30 A. M., 2½ hours from New-York, or 3:45 P. M., 2¾ hours from New-York.

WHEN IN BUFFALO STOP AT THE GENESEE. NIAGARA FALLS forty minutes away.

Winter Resorts.

GEORGIA.

AN IDEAL WINTER HOME.

THE HOTEL BON AIR,

AUGUSTA, GA.

Owing to the unusual number of inquiries in regard to rooms and accommodations at The Bon Air, it has been decided to open this hotel Dec. 6, a much earlier date than heretofore. Mr. C. A. Linsley, Proprietor, is now at the 5th Av. Hotel, where he will remain until Nov. 20, and will be pleased to show diagrams and confer, either in person or by letter, with any one desiring information in regard to rooms, prices, &c.

NEW-JERSEY.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., HOTEL LENOX.—Now open. Every modern improvement. All the appointments entirely new. D. H. PAUL, L. Box 273.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.

Hotel Renaissance,

43D ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.,
Several apartments, furnished and unfurnished, for rent.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET IN absolutely fire-proof house; No. 12 West 18th St.; immediate possession. Inquire of janitor.

Stores, &c., To Let.

FOR RENT—A very desirable Park Row corner office, Times Building. Apply to E. A. TREDWELL, Times Building.

To Let for Business Purposes.

19TH ST., 37 EAST.—A well-lighted floor, in perfect order; suitable for light business or other wise; splendid location. Apply in store.

Schools—Country.

Young Men and Boys.

COLEMAN

BUSINESS COLLEGE, NEWARK, N. J.
832 TO 840 BROAD ST.
NEWARK & N. Y. R. R. BUILDINGS.
Enlarged and improved facilities.
Unsurpassed advantages.
BEST SHORT-HAND AND TYPE-WRITING SCHOOL IN THE STATE.
Rate low. Address for catalogue or College Journal, H. COLEMAN, President, (Central R. R. Buildings,) Newark.

SEMINARY.—Special offer, free tuition, no profit, 88th yr.; send stamp; name Times; good board. No. Granvil, N. Y.

Teachers.

GERMAN AND FRENCH.—By a high-school professor; graduate of French and German universities; coaching for Columbia a specialty. For particulars address A. K., 110 West 46th St.

VISITING TUTOR.—English university man (classical and mathematical honors) offers his services in this capacity; experienced teacher; best references. A. M. Cantab, Box 751 Times.

A YALE GRADUATE, EXPERIENCED tutor, wishes private pupils; highest references. Address Yale, Box 130 Times.

INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH.—Best method; highest references. Mlle. DE LIDY, 330 Lexington Av.

Gymnasiums.

40TH WINTER SEASON, 1893-94.
PROF. HENRY GEBHARD.
GYMNASIUM, CALISTHENICS, School of Fencing, 4 East 45th St. Class and special instructors. See programme.

City Hotels.

THE SHERWOOD,

5TH AV. AND 44TH ST., NEW-YORK.
ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS, BY THE DAY OR WEEK. AMERICAN PLAN.
GEORGE MURRAY.

HOTEL WELLINGTON,

Madison Av. and 42d St.,
NEW-YORK.
One block from Grand Central Depot.
A family hotel of the best class, with special rates to permanent guests. Rooms $1 per day and upward. American and European plan.
GEORGE MURRAY.

THE ABERDEEN,

21ST ST. AND BROADWAY.

Thoroughly renovated and under NEW MANAGEMENT. For transient and permanent guests. Special rates to families. Restaurant on top floor. Appointments strictly first class.

GEO. F. ATHERTON.

THE LANCHAM,

57TH AV. AND 52D ST.,
OPPOSITE THE VANDERBILT MANSION.
A comfortable and commodious family house in the most select neighborhood in the city; choice and elegantly-furnished suites; most spacious rooms in any hotel; service and cuisine of the highest order.
H. C. SHANNON, Manager.

UNION SQUARE HOTEL.

J. H. FIFE, Manager.
European plan. Rooms $1 per day and upward. Special rates during the summer months and to permanent guests.
Union Square and 15th St., New-York.

HOTEL NEW NETHERLAND.

EUROPEAN PLAN.
5th Av., 59th St. and Central Park.
The Model Hotel of the World.
Prices reduced for the Winter to suit the times. Orchestral music, morning and evening.

Hotel Renaissance,

43D ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.
STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF.
Several apartments for rent.

HOTEL NORMANDIE,

BROADWAY AND 38TH ST.
European plan. Absolutely fire-proof. Desirable suites at reasonable prices for the Winter.

Chicago Hotels.

"Attention. World's Fair Visitors."
FAIR REMAINS OPEN DURING NOVEMBER.

HOTEL INGRAM, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Facing Midway Plaisance, 70 feet from exposition entrance; one-half block from N. Y. Michigan Central 60th St. Station; location unequaled; permanent hotel; 400 rooms; European plan; 100 suites, with private bath; moderate prices; Write or wire
WARREN LELAND, JR.,
Manager.

Religious Notices.

ATTENTION!—Friends who wish to assist in saving the souls and bodies of soldiers who contracted drink habits during the war are earnestly invited to attend an interesting religious meeting next Friday evening at the Grand Army Mission, under Pension Agency, 396 Canal St., while pensioners gather waiting for quarterly payment up stairs Saturday. Over 1,000

JOHN DELMAR'S $60,000 JOB

EASY FOR BROOKLYN WRONG-DOERS TO DEFY THE LAW.

Money Secured by Fraud from the County Treasury, and the District Attorney Makes no Move to Punish When Exposure Comes — A Judge Hoodwinked and Taxpayers Bled — Delmar's Books of No Use, but He Got the Cash—And He Is Still "Boss" of a Ward "Machine."

In The New-York Times yesterday there was told at length the story of the job by which John Delmar, "boss" of the Twenty-second Ward "machine" Democracy of Brooklyn, collected over $60,000 from the Treasurer of Kings County. This money was paid over to Delmar when he was County Clerk of Kings County.

In 1878 he secured the passage of a bill at Albany authorizing the County Clerk to copy certain "mutilated and injured" writings of official record. The provision of the law under which John Delmar claimed to have done this work reads as follows:

Section 2.—The said Clerk shall record in THE book of records in said office all such MUTILATED OR INJURED writings affecting the title to real estate in said county which, IN THE OPINION OF THE COUNTY JUDGE of said county, it may be necessary to have copied for preservation, and shall certify each record to be a complete and perfect copy of the writing so recorded, which record, when so certified, shall, for all purposes, have the same force and effect as the original writing.

The New-York Times has told how Delmar, instead of copying "mutilated or injured" writings into one book, copied all writings affecting the titles to real estate into 127 books of record.

All of John Delmar's bills, making in the aggregate $60,704.10, were certified to by Judge Henry A. Moore, in the face of the fact that the Central Taxpayers' Association of Brooklyn, after investigating the character of the work, declared publicly that it (the copying)—

"Is unauthorized by law and is unprecedented, and the money appropriated to pay for such copying is a useless, wasteful, and illegal expenditure of public money."

After giving all the details of this astounding story, The Times said yesterday:

It may be asked by an astounded community why some one was not punished for the violation of law set forth in this story; why John Delmar was not made to disgorge the $60,000 which he had received for books that had never been indexed, and were, consequently, worthless.

Well, James W. Ridgway was District Attorney then, and Judge Henry A. Moore had certified to the correctness of John Delmar's bill.

By this it was meant to convey the information that Mr. Ridgway was District Attorney when the fraud was first exposed in the columns of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, on Thursday, March 21, 1889. That was the first notification the public received of the manner in which the job had been consummated. The Eagle's exposure was the first announcement since the books had been made that they were stored away in a garret and were practically worthless because they had not been indexed. The fraud was then exposed for the first time in every detail.

District Attorney Ridgway's attention was directed by The Eagle to the amazing facts in the case. In a double-leaded leading editorial it called for prosecution, and said, among other things:

Compactly outlined, the story of to-day is to this fact: John Delmar was County Clerk, as said, from 1877 to 1879, both inclusive. That is, for a term of three years. In 1877 he found that the legitimate profits of the office from current copying, though large, were smaller than he intended and expected. He would be the sum which he had made up his mind to take out of the place.

Accordingly, a scheme was devised to increase the current copying fees by supplementing them with the proposed copying of "mutilated and injured" writings.

That might mean much or little, according to whether writings actually "mutilated or injured" be copied, or whether about all the writings in the office be so construed as "mutilated and injured," in order to make bills against the county as large as possible.

Care was apparently taken to cover the design from suspicion by connecting the initial and purely formal stages of it with the action or assent of a popular member of the legal judiciary. Him hoodwinked, or his vigilance allayed, plain sailing beyond was easy. Thus in it, that on June 8, 1878, was passed a bill substantially providing for the copying of such "mutilated or injured" writings in the County Clerk's office as, in the opinion of the County Judge, then and now Henry A. Moore, should be necessary.

How small the scheme was made to look to start it can be seen from the fact that the act declared that such "mutilated or injured" writings should be copied in "the book of miscellaneous records," as if there were only a few such writings and as if they, all put together, would make only one book. How expansive the big end of this innocent-looking little funnel proved in the end to be, may be discerned from the fact that the "one book" expanded to 127 books, for which John Delmar received over $60,000.

Our readers will study the history of the fortune procured in ingenious ways with intense interest.

Of course, Judge Moore was, in his exalted office and from the quality of his unsuspecting nature, at the mercy of any representation made to him from the County Clerk's office. That he now poignantly realizes the practices resorted to will not be doubted by any who prefer, like The Eagle, to believe that he was the credulous victim of misplaced confidence. Indeed, he as much as implied that when he suggestively declared to an Eagle representative:

"Every order I made was honestly made; all writings I saw were mutilated or injured."

They were copied as "mutilated or injured" over ten years ago. The same orders then declared to be "mutilated or injured" have themselves every business day of all these ten years been steadily and in constant public use, while the copies of them have been lying unused all that time, first in the building known as the County Courthouse, and then being transferred to a garret in the Hall of Records.

The evidence of Henry S. Rasquin, the clerk who handed out the writings to be copied; of George G. Barnard, Deputy County Clerk, and Daniel N. Treadwell, official searcher of the time, is that all sorts of papers were copied, mutilated or unmutilated, injured or uninjured, everything, in short, pertaining to the titles of real estate.

This the law not only did not allow, but forbade.

The testimony of these gentlemen sustains Judge Moore in his declarations that only "mutilated or injured" copies were shown to him, the necessary presumption being that none others was he permitted once to see.

The story is out. The details will bear careful study. Will the taxpayers read and heed these revelations?

The remedy?

An honest prosecution by a fearless District Attorney, pursuant to the benign act drawn by the great Samuel J. Tilden against frauds, whereby the guilty can be made to disgorge and can be punished.

Worthless under that act is the thief defense that "proper officials" authorized and certified to the work. The character of the transaction, not the buttresses of official sanction to protect its character from questioning, is the thing, and only thing, that the law takes into account.

So Tweed and his accomplices found to their destruction. So should find all his imitators, contemporary with or subsequent to him, on either side of the river which divides these two plundered cities, on the map of the world.

District Attorney Ridgway made no response to this appeal. He was then, as now, a willing servant of "Boss" McLaughlin.

John Delmar, then as now, was a Democratic political "Boss."

Judge Henry A. Moore did not ask for any investigation in the case. If he had been deceived he made no move in the direction of securing punishment of any one who may have preyed upon his guileless nature.

It was made plain to the public that over $60,000 had been wrongfully collected from the County Treasurer. John Delmar still has the $60,000 which he received for the making of books which were stored in a garret because they could not be used by the public.

This is but one instance of the many frauds the authors of which have been allowed to go unpunished in Brooklyn. The New-York Times, in pulling out from the musty shelves of the "machine" Democracy's closet this skeleton of almost forgotten fraud, does so for the purpose of illustrating how easy it is for a wrong-doer in Brooklyn to defy the law.

"BOSSES" GET FREE PAVEMENTS.

Other Brooklyn Property Owners Cannot Even Get Them by Paying.

The property owners on the lower end of Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, have had set before them, by the city authorities, an edifying illustration of the extraordinary privileges which are enjoyed by "Boss" McLaughlin, by virtue of his position as the head of the Democratic "machine" organization.

The city put down, free of cost, a fine asphalt pavement in front of the "boss's" mansion on Remsen Street. Other residents of the Heights, in adjoining streets, were told they would have to pay part of the expense of an identical improvement. They paid their assessments months ago. The city took their money, but it has never laid the pavement. The excuse of the authorities is that the city cannot sell bonds. The citizens concerned are wondering what has become of the money which was collected for the improvement.

The asphalt pavement in front of "Boss" McLaughlin's house was laid last year. Few, if any, except the "Boss" and his lucky neighbors, knew the work was gratuitous. The residents of the next block but one on Remsen Street, and of the block on Hicks Street between Montague and Joralemon Streets, noting the superior quality of the asphalt on the "Boss's" block, petitioned the city for an asphalt pavement. Among the petitioners were Charles W. Ide, Henry A. Caesar, James Spencer Turner, Charles W. Blossom, Frank Lyman, William C. Sheldon, Alfred T. White, and William G. Low, brother of ex-Mayor Seth Low.

The residents were notified to pay a proportion of the cost of the improvement. The assessment was made last April, and the property owners paid their share promptly.

Previous to the assessment, one of the property owners wrote to Tax Collector Alden S. Swan, asking the cost to the residents of the "Boss's" block of the pavement laid there. The letter was written April 24. No reply was forthcoming. After waiting four months, the assessment having meanwhile been made and paid, one of the property owners wrote again to the Tax Collector. This was his reply:

Office of the Collector of Taxes,
Brooklyn, Aug. 25, 1893.

Dear Sir: In reply to yours of the 24th inst., relative to the cost to property owners for repaving with asphalt Remsen Street from Court to Clinton Street, I beg to say that there has been no assessment for same sent to this department for collection, and I am informed in the Department of City Works that the work was done at the expense of the city. Your former communication on the subject was, at the time of its receipt, referred to the Department of City Works for reply. Yours very truly, CHARLES RUSHMORE, Deputy Collector.

That was the first inkling, to the property owners on others parts of the Heights that the city had laid for nothing the fine asphalt pavement on "Boss" McLaughlin's block.

Numerous protests and complaints have been made to the Department of Public Works, but the property owners on Hicks and Joralemon Streets have been told the city has no money to spend on pavements.

The property owners on Ninth Avenue between Union and Third Streets have had a similar experience. They paid their assessment on a prospective asphalt pavement nearly a year ago. There is as yet no sign of the pavement.

During Mayor Chapin's administration the city laid, gratuitously, a costly granite pavement in front of the extensive grounds of City Treasurer Halsey Corwin, on Brooklyn Avenue.

During the Chapin administration, also, an expensive granite pavement was laid, entirely at public expense, on Knickerbocker Avenue, in the northern part of Brooklyn. Block after block along this alledged thoroughfare stood on the books of the Department of Taxes in the name of City Controller Theodore F. Jackson.

BROOKLYN'S LAST DAY OF REGISTRY.

The Brooklyn Ring can be overthrown if all good citizens register. The Boss is disheartened. Register to-day, so that you can be in at the death of the Ring. Hours of registry from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

M'GARRY AND HIS CROWD ABSENT.

Did Not Hold Their Boody Meeting at the Young Men's Democratic Club.

When the Young Men's Democratic Club held their meeting, Saturday night, and indorsed Charles A. Schieren, the Republican Mayoralty nominee, it was not pleasing to the McGarryites. It will be remembered that the Tenth Ward ruffians and heelers did all in their power to defeat the resolution, and their disgraceful work ended in the police being called in.

But before the meeting ended, the following resolution was presented, in order to give the customary five days' notice for a call for a special meeting:

Resolved, That a special meeting be held on Oct. 26 to indorse the nomination of David A. Boody for Mayor.

John Baker,	John J. McGarry,
Charles Nichols,	Dr. Henry McLean,
Louis L. Happ,	Edward F. Cadley,
F. E. Danielson,	Charles Brandt,
George Gru,	John J. Ryan,
Edward Cooper,	Zep H. Laural,
E. J. McCassin,	Stephen M. Cole.

This meeting was to have been held at the rooms of the Young Men's Democratic Club, 44 Court Street, Thursday night, and A. J. Sessions, President of the club, was there to preside over the deliberations of the club.

He waited and waited, in vain, for the McGarryites to appear. They did not put in an appearance. At 10 o'clock, Mr. Sessions decided that there would be no meeting and he left the clubroom.

It is said the reason the McGarry gang did not attend that night is because John J. McGarry and his brother Joseph had been called down by the Brooklyn "machine," the leaders of which had come to the conclusion that the action of the McGarrys and their friends at the meeting Saturday night had won many votes for Mr. Schieren.

It was a great defeat for the Boodyites, greater because they were afraid to show their colors after issuing the call for the meeting. But the "machine" had prohibited the meeting and the McGarry crowd did not dare disobey orders from headquarters.

Committee of One Hundred Meets.

The Committee of One Hundred met in executive session in the Art Rooms, on Montague Street, Brooklyn, last evening, and perfected the arrangements for the big mass meeting to be held at the Academy of Music to-night. Seth Low, President of Columbia College, and William J. Gaynor will speak. The committee also appointed a sub-committee to co-operate with Foster L. Backus, Col. A. S. Bacon, and Jacob Brenner, in seeing that an honest election takes place. They will prosecute every person who registers illegally or who has been naturalized falsely.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The Women's University Club has moved from 96 Fifth Avenue to a large room in the building of the Berkeley Ladies' Athletic Club, 23 West Forty-fourth Street. The room is handsomely furnished, and is supplied with a Steinway piano and with the leading periodicals. The first afternoon tea of the season took place last Saturday.

—Passenger traffic on the main line of the New-Jersey Central Railroad was delayed yesterday afternoon by a wreck in front of the West Eighth Street station, Bayonne. A coal train of empty cars was practically derailed. An axle broke and forty cars were thrown from the track. No one was injured.

—Albert Stickney, Secretary of the committee which called the great anti-Maynard meeting in Cooper Union Thursday night inadvertently omitted from the list of Vice Presidents the name of Cornelius Vanderbilt, who had consented to the use of his name at the request of the committee.

—Charles Plevenitzky of 530 Washington Street, Hoboken, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself to an iron grating in the cellar of his house. He leaves a wife and two children. He was a painter and was despondent because he was out of work.

—A Democratic Club has been formed in Sing Sing. The officers are: President—George Connor; First Vice President—John J. Murphy; Second Vice President—William Johnson; Secretary—Edward McAnaney; Treasurer—James H. Warner.

—The appeal made by the Charity Organization Society through The New-York Times of Oct. 24 for aid for a destitute family has already resulted in contributions which are sufficient for those for whom assistance was asked.

—The first Fall smoking concert of the Commercial Travelers' Club will be held in the clubrooms, 15 West Thirty-first Street, Saturday evening, Oct. 28, at 8:30.

Spaniards Use Their Artillery.

MADRID, Oct. 27.—The Spanish troops at Melilla began this morning to throw up earthworks for the defense of the men who will build the fort on the heights of Sidi Guariach. This fort will be the strongest of the series of fortifications to be erected at once, and will accommodate when completed about 300 men, and will mount six heavy guns. Soon after work was begun the tribesmen were forming in battle array. The Spanish troops were then ordered to prepare for action, and soon after opened artillery fire upon the tribesmen.

Died While Attesting a Will.

JAMAICA, L. I., Oct. 27.—Deputy County Treasurer Carman Cornelius, father of Assistant District Attorney Albert F. Cornelius of Queens County, died suddenly from apoplexy in the Surrogate's office here to-day, where he appeared as attesting witness in the probate of a will. His son was present at the time of his death. Mr. Cornelius lived in Freeport. He was seventy years old. He once served as Supervisor for the Town of Hempstead.

EL CID BEING MADE READY

HER BATTERY, IT IS SAID, WILL BE PUT IN PLACE HERE.

Will Consist, as Far as Can Be Learned, of a Varied Lot of Rapid-Fire Guns—Guns of One Calibre Would Have Been Preferred, but Could Not Be Obtained—Brazilian Officers Will Supervise the Work—Bill of Sale to Flint & Co. on Record.

Double the ordinary number of longshoremen were unloading the cargo of El Cid all day yesterday. The large cargo was removed late in the afternoon, and the steamship was ready for the new owners, Flint & Co.

At the office of that firm, in Broad Street, no one would give any information regarding the sale of the steamer. Mr. Charles R. Flint, the senior member of the firm, refused to discuss the question, saying, in answer to all inquiries:

"On general principles, it does not suit me to make any answer in reference to the business of my firm. While at the present time it may not be inconvenient to answer your questions, it would establish a bad precedent, particularly as by far the larger percentage of my firm's business is on commission for the account of principals who may not desire that their business be disclosed."

The bill of sale of the steamship to Flint & Co. was put on record at the Custom House yesterday afternoon. It stated that El Cid had been transferred to Flint & Co. by the Pacific Improvement Company. The consideration named in the bill of sale was $500,000.

It is not known what will be the destination of El Cid, nor what her freight will be. When she leaves this port, she will carry arms and ammunition, and it is certain that they will be furnished by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company of New-Haven, Conn. Thomas Bennett, the President of the company, was seen yesterday at his office, 312 Broadway. When asked whether his company was to furnish ammunition to the Brazilian Government, Mr. Bennett replied: "As it is a matter of business, I cannot reply to your question."

Mr. Bennett acknowledged that a large order for ordnance and ammunition had been recently given to a firm in this country, but he refused to tell its destination, though he confessed that he knew where it was going. When asked if the Pratt & Whitney Company manufactured the Hotchkiss gun, he said that it made but few of those guns, and had but few on hand. The Winchester Company has some, however.

Mr. Bennett was asked how large this order for arms and ammunition was, and he replied: "It will not quite fill El Cid." He was also asked what use the new owners of El Cid would put her to, and his reply was: "Perhaps they will want to use her for something else than a mere freight ship."

El Cid is lying at the foot of Charlton Street, North River, at the National Line pier.

All Hotchkiss rapid-fire guns manufactured in the United States are fabricated by Pratt & Whitney of Hartford, Conn. The statement that this firm makes but few rapid-fire guns is not sustained by the facts. With few exceptions, all the rapid-fire guns now carried by vessels of war of the United States were manufactured by Pratt & Whitney. A naval officer, well posted on the subject, said last night that the Hartford firm had turned out nearly 300 rapid-fire guns of the one-pounder, three-pounder, and six-pounder types. This number of guns represents in value nearly $400,000.

By an arrangement between the United States Navy Department and the directors of the Hotchkiss Ordnance Company, it was agreed that all Hotchkiss guns needed by the United States should be manufactured in this country. The Hartford firm is constantly supplying, under this agreement, rapid-fire guns for the army, navy, and Revenue Marine.

The reports published elsewhere yesterday that El Cid had been purchased at a price nearly three times her cost is known positively to Inquirer to-day to be incorrect. The New-York Times were yesterday shown the cost figures in the building of El Cid. The total cost was $530,000. The vessel, as stated, was sold to Flint & Co. for $500,000.

In the opinion of many naval officers in New-York, El Cid, when provided with a battery of rapid-fire guns, will be superior to any vessel in the United States Navy of her tonnage class. This superiority, it is pointed out, will lie mainly in her ability to take the sea and remain there for an almost indefinite period.

From what can be learned, the battery of El Cid will be made up here of a varied lot of rapid-fire guns. These guns will be placed in position under the direction of Brazilian naval officers. Had it been possible to do so, El Cid would have been provided with a battery of guns all of the same calibre, but the Hotchkiss shops, in London, Paris, and Hartford, were found scantily supplied. A number of guns of various calibres were on hand, and these pieces had to be taken or the ship detained.

It takes considerable time to manufacture a rapid-fire gun. The mechanism is intricate and of such a nature that the most careful measurements have to be made. At Hartford the Pratt & Whitney people are said to measure the numerous working parts of the Hotchkiss guns to within three-one-thousandths of an inch. Any working parts are rejected by the Inspectors of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department if they vary from the standard measurements by three-one-hundredths of an inch.

The rapid-fire guns intended for El Cid fire ammunition which is put up in cases, in the same manner as cartridges for army and sporting rifles. In the case of the 4.7-inch Hotchkiss rapid-fire gun the ball, as it appears protruding from the end of the brass case, weighs forty-five pounds.

The heaviest charges of the varied ammunition are for the Hotchkiss six-inch rifles. The projectiles for these charges weigh 100 pounds. The powder weighs nearly 50 pounds. Several shots from these six-inch guns can be fired in one minute. The range of the guns is over five miles.

The ships of the United States Navy most closely approaching to El Cid are the Chicago and the Baltimore. The Chicago has displacement of 4,500 tons. The Baltimore has a displacement of 4,413 tons. The Chicago, at her best, cannot steam much faster than 15 knots an hour, and then for only a short time. The Baltimore's highest speed for a continuous run of five days was about 15 knots an hour. In the British Navy there is not known to be a single unprotected cruiser in the class of El Cid capable of steaming faster than that vessel in a long run.

For an efficient war ship, the opinion is held by naval men here that El Cid will demand a crew of fully 400. If English-speaking seamen are wanted, no trouble, it is said in shipping circles, would be experienced in obtaining three times that number. The port of New-York is at present overrun with seamen unable to find ships.

LAST DAY FOR REGISTRATION.

If you wish to vote at the forthcoming election, you must register to-day. It is the final day of registration for this year in this city. The Boards of Registry will be in session in every election district between the hours of 8 A. M. and 9 P. M. Have your name placed upon the list.

Sued for Her Grandfather's Savings.

Dennis Sullivan of this city disappeared thirty-five years ago, and for many years he was believed to be dead. When he went away he had a credit at the Bank for Savings in Bleecker Street of $165. This deposit increased, through interest, to more than five times the amount. Mary C. Sullivan, his granddaughter, took out papers as administratrix, and the money was turned over to her. Sullivan recently reappeared, and the bank sued his granddaughter for the amount, with interest. There is no charge of fraud. It is simply conceded to be a mistake all around. Yesterday the suit was dismissed by mutual agreement in Part II. of the City Court, but it will come up again on a motion for a new trial.

Sullivan is eighty years old and very feeble. He does not remember in what part of the city he lived before he disappeared.

No Strike at the Metropolitan Club.

The union painters employed in decorating the interior of the new Metropolitan Clubhouse at Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street threatened to strike yesterday morning because six men who are not members of the Building Trades Union were employed. Delegates of sixteen different trades unions met in front of the clubhouse and declared that unless the men were discharged every man on the building would be ordered to stop work. But a compromise was effected, the objectionable men agreeing to withdraw from the Building Constructors' Union and join the Building Trades Union. Thirty-four trades are represented in the latter organization, while the Constructors only muster ten trades.

AT THE AMERICAN GALLERIES.

Oriental Carpets and Rugs of Mellow Hue.

The galleries of the American Art Association on Madison Square are carpeted, hung, and all but ceiled with rugs and prayer carpets, big and little, till each looks like the tent of an Eastern potentate on a State progress. Rugs are fastened near the skylights, flow along the wall, and lie on the ground, where they partially cover carpets spread wide and overlapped. Praying carpets cover the sofas and saddle-coverings stud the wainscot. Each gallery is thick underfoot with huge rugs of different degrees of mellowness; rarely is a carpet to be seen that shows an incomplete color-sense in the weaver. These Orientalia are to be sold on the afternoons of Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday next, the auctions beginning at 3 o'clock.

Experts in rugs talk knowingly of Koula and Kazak, Karabagh and Sarabend, Bergama and Shirvan, but the effort to label them with their right names, and the strain of trying to detect the genuine Persian or Cashmere or Indian among rugs of low degree cunningly dyed to bring them up in value are very effective for losing all enjoyment in their real beauties. The color-notes in some of the big carpets are very beautiful and almost always soft and grateful to the eyes. In the lot for Wednesday's sale take No. 147, a "Ghiordes" piece, with its border and outer medallions of terra cotta, its inner corners and central medallion of light blue, and its old-ivory ground—that is one feast; then a Demerdjik small carpet, (No. 55,) with a gray border and a pink central ground—that is another; then turn to No. 148 for a brilliant orange field, with red border, suggestive of the Alhambra and the national colors of Spain. These are specimens of works of the weaver's art which depend for their beauty neither on the patience of the weaver nor on the technical exactness of his handiwork, but on his genius for noting and reproducing color in soft-toned wools.

Thursday's sale will dispose of a pair of splendid Persian carpets, Nos. 290 and 292, one with a salmon ground and sage-green border, the latter with a sage-green ground and borders in dark red. Friday's sale will include No. 423, a Demirdjik carpet, with centre of ivory-white in various tones, and pale-blue borders; and No. 450, a Persian Savalan, with splendid big floral designs on an old-blue ground.

In fact, until the sale begins, the American Galleries are the place for designers of carpets and wall papers and for manufacturers of carpets to spend their days in. There they can study color, and there, too, they can learn the infinite possibilities of composition in designs for rugs, with the employment of a comparatively limited number of motives.

Among the many fine pieces to be sold on Saturday is a mohair carpet, old and soft in colors, which is a veritable curio in carpet weaving and deserves a place in a museum. It is decorated with a rudely-drawn mosque and two very tall minarets, inclosed by two blue cedars and decked above with twig, leaf, and flower designs. The mosque has a diminutive body, with central dome and five small domes before it; there is a queer portico of two stories acting as entrance to the mosque. Perspective and proportion are not considered at all; yet this curious carpet is a work of art, while the elaborate groups of persons and landscapes in French, English and American rugs, notwithstanding the good drawing in them and the attempts at natural colors, are not works of art at all; they are weariness to the mind. On Saturday will be sold the antique silk rug now at the World's Fair, which is said to be the handiwork of a daughter of Abass, Shah of Persia in the last century. The collection consists of 647 pieces, imported by Messrs Van Gassbeek & Arkell of New-York.

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MORE OF THE INS TO GO OUT.

Another Batch of Appointments Sent to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—**The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:**

United States Consuls.—Charles Belmont Davis of Pennsylvania at Florence, Italy; Jacob E. Dart of Georgia at Guadeloupe, West Indies; John R. Meade of Connecticut at Puerto Cabello; Henry C. Morris to Illinois at Ghent, Belgium; Dr. H. Sommer, Jr., to Pennsylvania, at Bombay.

Postmasters.—*Alabama*—Benjamin F. Howard, Tuskegee.

Arkansas.—Thomas W. Baldwin, Argenta; Bright B. Nunnally, Marianna; Fannie T. McMillan, Arkadelphia.

Illinois.—Reuben J. Rushing, Pinkneyville; Charles I. Haskell, Virginia.

Indiana.—Silas J. Brandon, Auburn; Lucius O. Bishop, Clinton; Patrick Dillon, Haughville.

Iowa.—John L. Comstock, Sac City; John T. S. Williams, Ogden; Matthew M. Lemon, Panora; Henry Moore, Sioux Rapids.

Louisiana.—Minnie Pulford, Opelousas.

Maine.—William R. Ker, Calais.

Maryland.—James B. Elder, Emmittsburg.

Michigan.—Thomas R. Kyle, Tecumseh; Alphonso Brown, Frankfort.

Missouri.—James R. McAlister, Bowling Green; Sloan M. Young, Savannah; Joseph A. Black, Carrollton; John Dailey, Monett.

Nebraska.—Daniel V. Davis, Columbus.

New-York.—F. P. Shanklan, Jamestown.

North Dakota.—Duane E. Geer, Ellendale; Hattie A. Lynch, Oakes.

Pennsylvania.—Patrick J. Birmingham, Girardville.

South Dakota.—William H. Todd, Spearfish.

Texas.—Mrs. Nora Boothe, Del Rio; John P. Ehlinger, La Grange.

Col. George H. Mendell, Lieut. Col. William H. H. Benyaurd, and Major William H. Heuer, Corps of Engineers, to be members of the California Débris Commission.

William W. Quinton of New-York, Thomas S. Bratton of South Carolina, Deane C. Howard of Massachusetts, Alexander S. Porter of Maryland, and William H. Wilson of Missouri to be Assistant Surgeons in the army with rank of First Lieutenant.

Among the fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day were:

New-York.—W. H. Sprague, Arcadia; B. B. Hyde, Afton; D. P. Marvin, Bangor; G. T. Tifft, Brisben; C. H. Harrington, East McDonough; J. F. Clark, Florence; Edwin Noble, Hallesborough; F. A. Warmer, Kockville; Mrs. Emma Willard, Lake Side; Addison Robinson, Mount Vision; C. F. Wright, New-Berlin; C. N. Scott, Otsego; James Graves, Sherrill; Henry Close, South Colton; W. W. Hopkinson, South Columbia; S. B. Atwood, Suttsville.

Huetterman and His Companions Caught.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 27.—Chief of Police Tenney received a cablegram to-day stating that Ewald Huetterman, the insurance broker, who spirited away Freda Laucks, sixteen years old, and her brother Hubert, fifteen years old, has been arrested at Southampton, England, on board the Fuerst Bismarck. Huetterman registered as William Windell. He has been indicted by the Union County Grand Jury on charges of abduction and obtaining goods under false pretenses, and for swindling George Heinemeyer out of a gold watch, chain and charm. Chief Tenney will go to England and bring back the fugitive and the children.

Three Children Die of Poisoning.

RONDOUT, Oct. 27.—Three children of Amos Madison of Hillsdale, Ulster County, died very suddenly a few days ago in a mysterious manner and the youngest child, who is only fourteen months old, is dangerously ill. Until yesterday the cause of these mysterious deaths was not known, but it is now certain that the children died from being poisoned. Neighbors have found in the children's playhouse a number of bottles, one of which contained a liquid which is thought to be poison of some kind. The children had collected these bottles to build a house with and it is thought they all drank from the bottle containing the poison.

Trial Trip of the Columbia Postponed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The trial trip of the new cruiser Columbia, which was to begin from Boston, Nov. 2, has been postponed indefinitely on the request of her builders, the Cramps of Philadelphia. The contractors asked the Navy Department to delay the trip in order that they might take out the cruiser's pistons and attachments for examination. The officers on the trial board have been notified by telegraph not to go to Boston.

Lucy Stone's Body to be Cremated.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—In accordance with the expressed wish of Lucy Stone, her body will be cremated. After the funeral services the body was placed in a receiving tomb at Forest Hills Cemetery, where it will remain until the crematory there is completed. Mrs. Stone had always favored cremation, and she left careful instructions as to the disposal of her own body.

Conductor Brown Dies of His Injuries.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Oct. 27.—George Brown, one of the oldest conductors on the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, died here today from injuries received Saturday at Red Bank by a Pennsylvania train striking him. He was forty-four years old, and leaves a wife and six children.

FORGED NOTES AMONG ASSETS

ONLY MISSING GEORGE MEYER CAN EXPLAIN THEM.

About Sixteen Thousand Dollars' Worth of Paper, Counted Among His Credits by the Carriage Maker, Repudiated by Their Alleged Signers—Special Partner William D. Barnes's Bid for the Property Rejected—The Firm's Business Affairs in a Very Serious Tangle.

The fact that there have been extensive forgeries in the business affairs of George Meyer, carriage manufacturer at 381 Boulevard, who made an assignment a few days ago and mysteriously disappeared, was stated at a meeting of the creditors held at 28 Waverley Place yesterday afternoon.

So far as is now known, forged notes to the amount of about $16,000 were counted among the assets of the firm. It is thought that there may be some others which will be repudiated when presented for payment.

At the meeting yesterday Mortimer C. Addoms, the assignee, told the creditors that nearly all the insurance policies had expired or else were about to lapse for the non-payment of rates. He reminded them that the interests of the creditors were most concerned in the safety of the property, and that some action should immediately be taken.

An attempt was then made to secure the signatures of all the creditors to a paper guaranteeing to pay a pro rata amount to cover the expenses of securing legal representation in the settlement of their claims. Some were averse to this proceeding, and before taking action upon the matter it was decided to hear a statement from Lawyer Henry W. Taft, the representative of William D. Barnes, special partner of George Meyer.

"Mr. Barnes," said Lawyer Taft, "is probably the heaviest creditor of the firm. He has advanced it money, and besides his original interest he has much at stake. Being so heavily interested as he is, he wishes to save the property from the loss it would incur should it be broken up now. So far, we have reason to believe, the liabilities are about $48,000. However, Mr. Barnes believes that the business of the firm is a profitable one and wishes to see it carried on. For that reason, as his counsel, I make the propsition to buy up all your claims on the ratio of 50 cents on the dollar, and upon the following terms: Ten per cent. cash, the balance payable in notes of six, nine, and twelve months, signed by Mr. Barnes and satisfactorily indorsed.

"There are many reasons why you should consider this proposition. I must tell you that the assets are less by fully $16,000 than we at first supposed. We have discovered that for many of the 'bills payable' forged notes have been held, which, upon being presented to their makers, were repudiated. Some of them bear signatures which have no resemblance to the correct writing of the ones by whom the notes purport to be made. It is not unlikely that there may be others like them which we have not yet discovered."

"I should like to inquire," said one creditor, "whether there is any suspicion that these notes were forged by any member of the firm?"

"We have nothing to say on that score," replied Lawyer Taft. "We accuse no one of fraud. Doubtless the disappearance of Mr. Meyer was a great surprise to you, as to us. We do not make any charges of any kind against him, for he is the honest man in spite of his suspicious disappearance. All we can say is that these notes have been declared forgeries."

The creditors then went into executive session to consider the proposition made by Mr. Barnes. After much wrangling it was voted to reject his offer. A counter-proposition was made, which was in effect that Mr. Barnes should pay them 75 per cent. of their claims, 25 per cent. in cash, and the rest in three and six months' time, payment to be guaranteed by security.

An effort was made to find out the names of the persons whose signatures had been forged to the notes, but they could not be learned. Mr. Barnes will give an answer to the counter-proposition at the next meeting of the creditors.

BROOKLYN'S LAST DAY OF REGISTRY.

It is your duty to register to-day in Brooklyn. "Boss" McLaughlin's only hope of success is in the failure of good citizens to register. Hours of registry from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

MADISON SQUARE BANK AFFAIRS.

Receivers to Wind Them Up—How Mr. Blaut Dumped in Cheap Paper.

Judge Barrett of the Supreme Court yesterday signed an order permitting the receivers of the Madison Square Bank to go ahead in their work of winding up the affairs of the institution, preparatory to liquidation unless a reorganization is effected within thirty days.

The large amount in securities of the Prescott and Arizona Central Railroad in possession of the receivers of the Madison Square Bank is apparently to be credited to President Blaut. Mr. Blaut acquired a load of these securities early in his executive career. It is said they cost him 50, and were bought when the road monopolized the territory of its operations. After the road had been paralleled and its value seriously impaired, Mr. Blaut is said to have let the bank have a good share of his holdings at 87.

An explanation of the way the bank first acquired an interest in this property came out yesterday. Mr. Blaut had sold to the bank in President Cryder's administration a block of bonds of the City Railway Improvement Company, which had been organized to run cars through East Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets. It is understood the bonds cost him 40 and that he sold them at 90. When the Madison Square stockholders wanted "new blood" infused into the bank's management and put Mr. Blaut in charge, he turned in $25,000 more of the bonds at par and took out bank stock for it.

Some of the Directors protested so vigorously against this asset that Mr. Blaut agreed to substitute something for it within a year. He put in Prescott and Arizona Central securities and, no one objecting, the bank from that time on became a receptacle for the paper of that company. The face value of these holdings, which figure now as assets, is close to $500,000. No one interested in the bank's affairs has yet been able to learn that they are really worth anything.

Policeman and Prisoner Disappeared.

Sampson Handley, night ticket agent of the Union Elevated Road at Driggs Avenue and Broadway, Williamsburg, saw a man lying across the track in front of the station at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. He called Michael Green, a signal man, and they lifted the stranger from the track. Green went for a policeman. The stranger then attacked Handley and tried to throw him into the street. Green returned with a policeman, who walked off with the prisoner. There all trace of the prisoner is lost. When Handley and Green appeared in the Lee Avenue Police Court they were told no such case was on the docket. They called upon Sergt. Kiernan of the Fifth Precinct Police Station, who said he had not seen the prisoner and no record of the arrest appeared on the blotter.

Peter Koenig a Miser, Not a Pauper.

A commission has been appointed by Judge Gildersleeve of the Superior Court to inquire into the mental condition of Peter Koenig, the Harlem miser. For years Koenig was looked upon in Harlem as a pauper. Some time ago he acted so queerly that he was sent to the asylum for the insane on Ward's Island. After his commitment, his effects were searched, and it was found that he had $14,000 in different banks and deeds to over $12,000 worth of real estate. When this property was discovered, Koenig was transferred to the Bloomingdale Asylum, and Gustavus A. Wolfe of 260 Seventh Avenue began proceedings for the appointment of a commission. Ex-Senator Eugene S. Ives, Dr. Allan W. Starr, and William Moser were appointed by the court.

Mayor Gilroy Returns from Chicago.

Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy and Mrs. Gilroy reached home from Chicago at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The Mayor was at his office at 10 o'clock, and put the wheels of municipal business in motion. To a reporter for The New-York Times he expressed the greatest satisfaction over his visit to Chicago and the success of Manhattan Day.

"We had nearly 70,000 New-Yorkers upon the fair grounds that day," he said, "and everything passed off successfully. I am well satisfied with the success of the project."

YOU CAN BREAK UP A BAD COLD by the timely use of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an old and popular medicine for Sore Lungs and Throats, and the best of all Cough remedies.—*Advertisement.*

RETAILING AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.

Our clothing is head and shoulders above the usual sort—and we're selling it at strictly wholesale prices. Rather rough on the high-priced stores, but we're not looking out for them.

Sale at our wholesale premises on Bleecker St., corner Greene—midway between Broadway and the Bleecker St. station of the 6th Av. Elevated RR.

Open to-night till 9.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.,

Bleecker St., corner Greene.

HOUSE FURNISHING.

Kitchen Furniture and Utensils, Cutlery, China, and Glass, Eddy Refrigerators.

LEWIS & CONGER,

130 & 132 West 42d Street.

WEDDED SIXTY-FOUR YEARS.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beecher Celebrate the Anniversary of Their Marriage.

The sixty-fourth anniversary of their marriage was celebrated yesterday by the Rev. Mr.

PAGES 9–10. SATURDAY, **The New-York Times.** OCT. 28, 1893. PAGES 9–10.

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BE

Everybody will find something to interest him or her in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES.

It will have no rival in fullness and the interesting

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manner in which its reports in every department will be presented.

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will be found almost necessary reading to keep him in line with matters relating to Finance, Trade, Politics, Sports, the Drama, Music, and Literature.

READ

For family reading the Sunday edition will be found replete with bright, interesting, wholesome news to suit all tastes.

THE SUNDAY TIMES.

One feature will be the story of New-Jersey's foulest spot, telling of Gloucester City and its master, "Billy Thompson."

A pest hole on the Delaware

A

River, where, by the authority of the Legislature, gamblers rule and defy the law.

The creation of a man who wants to be a member of the United States Senate.

CREAT

A second will give more of the explorations in the field of Psychology, Rehearsing many of the facts and claims in Mesmerism and Hypnotism.

PAPER!

Still another will tell how men who do not speak English are quickly made American citizens in Brooklyn.

Liquor saloons under the shadows of Brooklyn schoolhouses and churches.

5 Cents.

BROOKLYN "RING" BULLDOZING

DESPERATE METHODS RESORTED TO TO SAVE BOODY.

One of the "Machine" Henchmen Orders Two German Merchants to Remove Pictures of Mr. Schieren—Ridgway Declines to Prosecute Perpetrators of Registration Frauds—Real Estate Men Invite a Joint Discussion—Mr. Schieren Warmly Welcomed Everywhere.

The almost certain prospect of defeat at the polls has rendered the Brooklyn Democratic "ring" so desperate that it does not hesitate to resort to any kind of bulldozing or intimidation in its effort to injure the cause of the Republicans and independents.

"Boss" McLaughlin and his lieutenants are so thoroughly demoralized they do not realize that the desperate tactics of themselves and their followers are making many votes every day for Charles A. Schieren, the Republican and reform candidate for Mayor.

The bold and open attempt of John J. McGarry and a gang of young ruffians to intimidate the Young Men's Democratic Club into indorsing Mayor Boody last Saturday night has done infinite harm to Mayor Boody himself. The failure of the attempt and the disgraceful scenes that attended it have created a strong revulsion of feeling in the minds of many straight-out Democrats who were previously in line for the ticket. If the effect of the affair could be traced on election day, it would be an everlasting object lesson to the Democratic "machine" of Brooklyn.

Not profiting by the forewarning outcry of the decent citizens against the effort of McGarry and his heelers to bulldoze the Young Men's Democratic Club, the agents of the "ring" have since been engaged in a series of mean and petty intimidations on storekeepers and saloon keepers. In the blind impotence of its rage the "ring" would like to banish from Brooklyn by an edict, if it dared, every campaign portrait of Mr. Schieren and the other Republican and reform candidates. The very sight of these pictures causes the "gang" to froth at the mouth.

Isaac C. Varian, a petty office holder under the "ring," has been conspicuous by his attempts to intimidate storekeepers in the Twenty-third Ward. Varian is an old man. He lives at 468 Monroe Street. He was at one time a photographer in this city, it is said, but was out of a job when Boody became Mayor. Under Mr. Boody's administration he was appointed to the place of official photographer for the Department of Police. He takes the pictures for the Brooklyn Rogues' Gallery.

Varian went into Frederick Luppens's grocery store, Sumner Avenue and Monroe Street, Thursday evening. Pointing to a picture of Charles A. Schieren in the show window, he ordered Mr. Luppens, with a string of oaths, to remove it.

"Take out that—— picture," he said.

The grocer remonstrated and said he meant no offense by placing Mr. Schieren's picture in the window. "If you will get me a picture of Mayor Boody I will put it in the window also," he said.

Varian became violent, and the presence of women in the store did not deter him from using language unfit for publication. He made threats against Grocer Luppens.

"I'll fix you," he said, "if you don't take that picture out of your window."

Grocer Luppens is a timid man and Varian is one of the class. The language and threats of Varian frightened the storekeeper, and he took the picture of Mr. Schieren from his window, with the explanation that he meant no harm.

Varian went to the butcher's store of J. W. Ohlsen, Sumner Avenue and Quincy Street, where he also deals, and ordered a portrait of Mr. Schieren from the window. There were hot words between Ohlsen and the old photographer of the Rogues' Gallery, but the butcher was made of different stuff than Grocer Luppens. He plainly told Varian the picture would not be removed. Varian went out in a rage.

A reporter for The New-York Times called yesterday on Butcher Ohlsen. He was out, but his two assistants and the cashier were at their places. The cashier turned red in the face when asked what kind of language Varian had used.

"Ask Mr. Ohlsen," she said. One of the assistants admitted there had been a "fuss."

"The picture's there yet," he said, pointing to it triumphantly with a long knife, "and it will stay there. There's no comedown about it."

When the reporter saw Grocer Luppens he was still wondering what was going to happen.

"Varian acted like a crazy man," Luppens said. "He used terrible language, threatening me with prosecution by the authorities for various alleged violations of law on my part unless I took down the picture of Schieren. He swore that I had been selling beer without a license. He said he would make me put all my boxes, &c., within four feet of the building line. There was a woman in the store, but that did not have any effect on his language. Varian is a customer of mine, and I did not want any trouble, so I took the picture out. Varian was perfectly sober when he was in my store. I do not violate the law, as he charges, by selling beer to my customers. I do not keep beer or liquors."

The Democratic "machine" is engaged in a laudable effort to advertise The New-York Times. As this is the only laudable effort that has been attributed to the "machine" in many years, The New-York Times is disposed to encourage and aid it.

The effort consists in having it decorated and sent through the streets of Brooklyn yesterday trucks bearing extensive canvas banners. Upon the banners the following warning is painted in bold letters:

LOOK OUT FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES!
It Is a Traitor!!
Vote for David A. Boody!

Foster L. Backus has not, as yet, been able to obtain any warrants for the arrest of persons who have illegally registered. From present appearances, there is little likelihood that he will be able to obtain the warrants from the Police Justices of Brooklyn, as the District Attorney refuses to help him in this work.

Mr. Backus and Jacob Brenner have a number of cases in which they have positive information that the registry lists have been violated, and especially in the Third, Sixth, Tenth, and Twelfth Wards.

Mr. Backus called on Mr. Ridgway yesterday, and, in order to bring the matter regularly before the District Attorney, he recalled the case of John Clark, who is alleged to have registered illegally in the Twenty-third District of the Tenth Ward. The house from which the man registered is on First Place.

Mr. Backus personally called at the house and was informed that Clark did not live there, but Mr. Ridgway said he had received a letter from the occupant of the house, that Clark did live there. Then Mr. Ridgway told Mr. Backus if the Registers of Election who registered Clark would make an affidavit to that effect and the people of the house would swear that Clark did not live there, he would take action in the case, but not otherwise.

According to custom, warrants are issued by a Police Justice, whose court is in the district in which the guilty person lives. The majority of the illegal registration cases are in Justice Tighe's district, but Justice Tighe will not act, without the consent of the District Attorney.

For this reason the colonizers feel sure of being able to vote on election day and earn the money which the "machine" is willing to pay them for breaking the law.

Justice James G. Tighe, who has refused to issue warrants to Mr. Backus, is the same magistrate who, some time ago, caused the arrest of the Captain and crew of the Viking, because they exchanged words with one of Justice Tighe's favorite policemen. But the case did not end here. A scandal resulted, and Police Justice Tighe was compelled to eat humble pie, and had to release the Captain and his crew.

Justice Tighe has also used his courtroom as a branch office of the Coney Island Athletic Club, in helping to make arrangements for prize fighting at Coney Island. From the courtroom, Justice Tighe sent out letters containing tickets for slugging matches and for other affairs in which the prize-fighting community of Coney Island was interested.

But, with all the disadvantages staring Mr. Backus and Mr. Brenner in the face, they are bound to have the guilty men arrested. Next week, they will secure the arrests of the men who have violated the election law.

This is the last day of registration. The polls will be open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Every person who desires to vote for good government and honest officials must be registered or they cannot vote. To-day is the last opportunity. After the registration booths close at 10 o'clock to-night, if you are not registered you will not be able to vote.

Charles A. Schieren has been invited to visit Wallabout Market again to-day. He will be in the market at 7 o'clock this morning, and the butchers and grocers will give him a hearty reception.

Mr. Schieren yesterday received a letter from Josiah Penfield of the Produce Exchange. Mr. Penfield wrote he had made a canvass of the members who live in Brooklyn, and, without regard to political affiliations, nearly all had promised Mr. Schieren their warm support.

The employes of the Brooklyn elevated railroad are in favor of Mr. Schieren. Oct. 1 their wages were cut down 10 per cent. This order was caused by Anthony Barrett, who controls the stock held by the "ring," and who is one of the leaders of the Democratic "machine." The employes believe the reduction was done so that the surplus could be used by the "machine" for campaign purposes. They are united and will vote for Mr. Schieren.

On Friday evening next there will be a big meeting of real estate men at the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange on Montague Street. The meeting has been arranged by non-partisan members, who are anxious to listen to a joint debate on the question—"The Government of the City of Brooklyn and its Relations to Real Estate Interests."

The call for the meeting was signed by the following influential business men of Brooklyn:

Leonard Moody, E. F. Linton, George W. Chauncey, John Leffers, Jr., Marvin Robbins, John Matthews, Charles H. Pulis, J. D. H. Bergen, John Pullman, E. W. Thompson, G. D. F. McKrell, Burrill Brothers, J. D. Burrill, J. C. Simonson, N. Cooper, W. A. Cooper, D. L. Hardenbrook, William M. Summers, H. Lockwood, C. B. Moody, J. B. Potter, Horatio S. Stewart, Luther H. Potter, James H. Potter, J. Davenport, Son & Co., George H. Pendleton, William J. Tate, Fred A. Reid, Ralph T. Cook, Haviland & Sons, Marion Grimes, L. J. Grimes, E. Tyler, Fowler Brothers, M. B. Van Cott, R. C. Talbot, Alex Frazer, N. Y. Sprague, Charles B. Wyckoff, R. Elliott Darling, William P. Rae, J. D. Forman, J. V. N. Simonson, Jr., A. H. Weston, C. N. Moody, I. O. Horton, J. B. Metcalfe, J. McKeage, J. N. Calley, Francis A. Edgerton, S. L. Rowland, Charles J. Fox, Albert Smith.

Edward M. Shepard was asked to represent the real estate dealers in the debate, and yesterday he sent the following letter to the committee.

George W. Chauncey, Esq., 207 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

My Dear Sir: I have your letter of yesterday, asking me, in behalf of prominent real estate brokers in Brooklyn, to address a gathering of citizens having real estate interests, at the Real Estate Exchange on Friday evening next. I observe with satisfaction that it is your intention that at that meeting both sides of the question now before the City of Brooklyn for decision shall be presented, and that, without committing any one of your body to either view, there shall be a careful consideration of the probable effect of the re-election of Mayor Boody, on the one hand, and of the election of Mr. Schieren on the other hand, upon real estate, upon builders' enterprises, and upon the interests of mechanics and laboring men in Brooklyn depending upon real estate and building. I am well aware that my familiarity with the specific details of this question is quite insufficient to enable me to give any instruction to gentlemen like yourself and your associates, but as you are kind enough to overlook my deficiency in this respect, I shall consider it my duty to render such services at your meeting as my general familiarity with Brooklyn enables me to do. Very truly yours,

EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

After hearing from Mr. Shepard, the committee determined that the best man to discuss the question with Mr. Shepard was Mayor Boody. They accordingly sent the following letter to Register Thomas J. Kenna of the Democratic Campaign Committee:

Dear Sir: Acting for the signers of the inclosed circular, and in accordance with the suggestion contained therein, the committee having the matter in charge desire you to name a person to represent the City Government, who shall debate the subject with Mr. Edward M. Shepard, who has consented to appear for them. Without offering more than a suggestion, we will be pleased if the engagements of Mayor Boody could be so arranged that he could appear in person to discuss the situation as it exists in our city.

LEONARD MOODY,
EDWARD F. LINTON,
GEORGE W. CHAUNCEY,
DAVID H. FOWLER,
H. G. TAYLOR.

But the Democratic "machine" managers were afraid to trust Mayor Boody to answer the irrefutable arguments that Edward M. Shepard would advance in the debate. Last evening the Campaign Committee met and considered the invitation. After a long debate it was decided that Mayor Boody was no match for Mr. Shepard, and as there was no one in the Democratic "machine" who could successfully face Mr. Shepard, the following letter was sent to the committee last night:

Leonard Moody, Daniel Chauncey, and Others:

Gentlemen: In reply to your note of this day, I have the honor to remind you that Mayor Boody has invited his adversary, Mr. Schieren, to meet him in joint debate and that the invitation has been declined. The impropriety of asking Mayor Boody to turn aside from the work already arranged for him in the campaign to meet some person of less political importance than Mr. Schieren will, I am confident, be conceded by you upon more mature reflection. To this permit me to add that I cannot but think that your committee would have evinced a more impartial spirit had it refrained from pledging itself in advance of the proposed debate to one side rather than the other. It is not usual, for dispassionate inquirers to announce at the outset of their investigation that they are resolved, in any event, to adopt only one conclusion.

THOMAS J. KENNA,
Chairman Democratic Campaign Committee.

The object of the real estate men had in mind, of course, in requesting the views of the Chief Magistrate of the city, who, by the way, is so desirous of carrying on a campaign of education, will not be realized.

Mayor Boody is afraid to face Mr. Shepard in a debate, and Chairman Kenna's excuse, that Mr. Schieren failed to accept Mr. Boody's invitation for a debate, is of no consequence to the real estate men.

In order to have the debate a fair one, the real estate people promised that no resolutions would be adopted or any action taken that would in the least interfere with the speakers. It was to be simply for the purpose of giving the pro and con of the question that is of vital interest to all real estate men in Brooklyn.

Mr. Schieren yesterday visited Pfizer's Chemical Works, Harrison Avenue and Bartlett Street. He was accompanied by William H. Reynolds, who is the Republican nominee for Senator in the Third District. The large number of employes gave Messrs. Schieren and Reynolds a hearty welcome and promised to vote for them. Both are extremely popular in that section of the city.

The Women's Health Protection Association, which has indorsed Mr. Schieren, met at noon yesterday. It was said the women were doing excellent work in Mr. Schieren's interest, and they had received many assurances of support for the Republican and reform candidate for Mayor.

The Brooklyn Young Men's Democratic Club will hold a special meeting at its clubroom, 44 Court Street, Monday evening. The meeting is called to indorse the candidacy of Lord Meyer for Secretary of State, Hugh Duffy for State Treasurer, Simon W. Rosendale for Attorney General, Martin Schenck for State Engineer, George Kinkel for Supervisor at Large, and William J. Gaynor for Justice of the Supreme Court.

Mayor Boody is not losing any opportunity in trying to obtain votes. He will be at the meeting of the Teachers' Association, to be held in the Girls' High School, Halsey Street and Nostrand Avenue, Monday afternoon next.

Mayor Boody will address the teachers, but what they are more desirous of hearing from the Mayor is an explanation as to how they will be able to get their checks, which were drawn on the Commercial Bank, cashed. Some of the teachers did not get their checks cashed, and the bank, in the meanwhile, failed.

Mayor Boody is also expected to explain, if he can, why the Board of Estimate, of which he is a member, cut down the budget of the Board of Education over $1,000,000, while, at the same time, it increased the salaries of a number of city officials.

The Rev. Robert J. Kent, pastor of the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church, Lewis Avenue and Madison Street, will, Sunday evening, preach a sermon on "The Citizens' Union Movement."

Governor of Alaska's Report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—**James Sheakley, Governor of Alaska, has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. Mining, fishing, and the taking of furs are the leading industries that furnish employment for a large majority of the people, both white and native. There has been greatly increased activity in the gold-mining industry during the past year. The natives are not hard to control, and can be easily led into better ways if kindly treated. Since the establishment of civil rule the population has increased, towns have been built, mines have been opened, commerce has developed, and industries have grown in a gratifying way. The Territory has outgrown its swaddling clothes, and the organic act is no longer sufficient for the administration of justice and the enforcement of law.**

Coal Production in This Country.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—**The United States Geological Survey has issued the statistics of coal production in the United States for 1892, showing that an aggregate of 179,000,000 tons were produced in this country last year, valued at the mines at $207,566,381. Of this amount Pennsylvania furnished over 99,000,000 tons, or more than one-half. Illinois comes next with nearly 18,000,000 tons.**

UNION'S RECALCITRANT JURORS

REFUSING TO INDICT LINDEN'S TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

Judge Van Syckel Again Called the Grand Jury's Attention to the Evidence that the Committee Voted Corruptly in Granting the License to the Race Track—After Twenty Minutes' Further Deliberation They Returned Without Indictments—Discharged Without Thanks.

ELIZABETH, Oct. 27.—Judge Van Syckel to-day again summoned the Union County Grand Jury before him and delivered to them a second charge on the importance of indicting the Township Committee of Linden Township for granting a license to the Linden race track. The jury, however, wholly disregarded the instructions of the court and refused to bring in any indictments.

Judge Van Syckel therefore had no alternative but to discharge the jury, which he did at the request of the foreman, James E. Martine, and without the customary thanks of the court. The jury were out only twenty minutes deliberating over the second arraignment leveled at the Township Committee, and then reported no cause for further action.

Judge Van Syckel was plainly very angry over the jury's obstinacy.

In his charge yesterday the court said:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

Since you made your presentment of the Linden Township Committee on Tuesday last I have read it carefully.

In it you use the following language:

"We are unable to find or attach any criminal intent in the minds of the committee who voted for the license, nor do we find that either personally or collectively the said committee profited in any way by the transaction."

It is quite clear from this statement, in which you all join, that you misapprehended the charge which the court gave you on the first day of this term.

You seem to be under the impression that a criminal intent must be expressly proved before you, or that it must appear that they profited personally by granting the license. I did not so charge, gentlemen, and such is not the law.

It is not necessary to prove a criminal intent or to prove that the committee, or any of them, received personally any pecuniary benefit from it. If they granted the license on condition that a sum of money or a check therefor should be given to a private corporation or to any individual other than themselves, they are just as guilty as though they received the money for their own benefit and put it into their own pockets. The law will imply a corrupt motive under such circumstances, and it will be your duty to find an indictment.

Suppose a citizen of Elizabeth goes to the licensing board of the city and applies for a license, and a member of the board says to him: "I will not vote for your license unless you give John Smith $100," would any sane man doubt that that was corrupt conduct? A man charged with a public duty must exercise his office for the public good, and when he permits himself to be influenced by a money consideration his conduct becomes criminal and indictable.

You give the reason in your presentment why such action is branded by the law as a crime when you say, "It is fraught with most dangerous consequences and cannot be too severely censured."

Judge Van Syckel read further extracts from the weak presentment that the Grand Jurors prepared instead of indictments three days ago. Touching on the point that the license was granted in opposition to the wishes of the people of Linden, Judge Van Syckel said it must appear from the circumstances that the committee acted corruptly, and that the only way to judge of their motives was from their acts. The corruption in the case before him consisted in the fact that they required a money consideration for their votes.

"All the evidence you need," continued the Court, "is that the committee granted this license on condition that a sum of money should be paid to a private corporation or an individual, and when that evidence is before you your duty to find an indictment is clear.

"I have not the slightest doubt that the Prosecutor has faithfully and fully discharged his duty, as I believe he always does, and that he has produced before you the witnesses who, it is alleged, can testify to the facts which make it your duty to find a bill. If these witnesses have not already testified to these facts, the Prosecutor, at your request, will again have them before you for examination.

"Thus much from your presentment which I have quoted are your own declarations, now a part of the records of this court, and you must have had before you sufficient evidence to lead you to make them.

"I infer from these statements, made by you in the presence of this Court, that evidence was adduced before you which satisfied you that these township officers have been guilty of such misconduct as justly arouses public indignation; such misconduct as, in your own words, 'is fraught with most dangerous consequences, and which cannot be too severely censured.'

"Official malfeasance is an indictable offense, and you may indict them either for bribery or for misconduct in office, as you see fit.

"The measure of punishment which they shall receive seems to me of comparatively little consequence, but I feel the deepest concern in upholding the law, and this Court will regard it as a public calamity if a Grand Jury representing the people of this county shall fail to brand such misconduct as a crime.'

"I have now corrected the mistake in regard to the law under which you have hitherto apparently acted, and the responsibility is cast upon you to deal with the case as the law and the facts require. I have said to you, gentlemen, all that I shall say to you on this important subject, and whenever you return into court and say you have taken all the action you desire to take in this matter, you will be discharged for the term."

BROOKLYN'S LAST DAY OF REGISTRY.

The Brooklyn Ring can be overthrown if all good citizens register. The Boss is disheartened. Register to-day, so that you can be in at the death of the Ring. Hours of registry from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Gen. Grubb on the New-Jersey Campaign.

"The campaign in New-Jersey is a very lively one," said Gen. E. Burd Grubb at the Windsor Hotel yesterday. "The Law and Order League, which is a strictly non-partisan body, is making a winning fight against the gamblers. There are, however, many purchasable votes in New-Jersey, I regret to say, and the race-track element will stop at nothing. I think Thompson, the 'Duke of Gloucester,' will be beaten, and that the Republican candidate for Sheriff in Hudson County will win. I also think the Republicans will control the Assembly, despite the Democratic gerrymander."

Still Investigating Grand Juror Slevin.

The Grand Jury continued its investigation yesterday of the charges made against Hugh Slevin, one of its members, by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst. The only witness examined was Frank Moss, counsel for the Society for the Prevention of Crime and one of the signers of the letter addressed to Mayor Gilroy, complaining of the alleged unfitness of Mr. Slevin to serve as a Grand Juror. The investigation will be concluded on Monday.

Trying to Oust President Andrews.

Charles F. Winch's motion for the appointment of a receiver for the New-York Steam Company came up for argument yesterday before Judge Gildersleeve of the Superior Court. Mr. Winch's counsel asked for the removal of Wallace C. Andrews as President of the company. Judge Gildersleeve took the papers and reserved decision.

To Prison for Malicious Mischief.

Joseph Peel of 102 Broome Street was sent to the penitentiary for one year yesterday by Judge Martine for malicious mischief. He was in partnership with Max Cooper and Michael Feinburg in the peddling business. He alleged that they defrauded him out of $100, and for revenge he went to the stable, 27 Monroe Street, put poison in the water trough, killing two horses belonging to his partners.

Heavy Cotton Crop in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 27.—**The Arkansas cotton crop is heavy. One-half the crop has already been gathered and marketed and expert estimators here say that 400,000 bales have been sold. About 7,000 bales have been sold in this city during the last six days, and 16,767 bales, against 4,994 bales in 1892, are the receipts so far for Little Rock. The farmers have plenty of money. Cottonseed is bringing $19 at the oil mills here.**

Vaccinating West Point Cadets.

WEST POINT, Oct. 27.—**Major Harney, Surgeon of the Military academy, and Dr. Reynolds, his assistant, vaccinated all the members of the fourth class in the academy to-day. It is a regulation of the school that the "plebe" class shall be vaccinated during the month of October each year.**

HEAVY NETS EASILY PIERCED.

Further Trials in the Comparative Tests to Retard Swift Projectiles.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 27.—**The comparative tests of torpedo defense nets were continued in the inner harbor this afternoon, one more shot being fired. An American nickel-steel Midgeley net was used at a range of 200 yards, while the charge in the submarine gun was fifteen pounds.**

The shot was a true one, the projectile rising at a point not deviating a foot from the line along which it was sent, and when the net was drawn up it was found that it had been pierced at a point only a foot below the depth of the gun. As the Destroyer is somewhat down in the head, it is thought the projectile must have taken a perfect range.

The net used to-day is twice as strong as that shot into on Wednesday, but at the same range and with the same powder charge it appears to have been quite as easily pierced, one of the heavy vertical strands being cut through.

This heaviest of American nets will be moved away from the gun until the projectile fails to pass through it, when the English net will be tried. Thus the comparative strength will be shown.

The American net is the more easily handled and stored, and it weighs only 400 pounds. The weight of the English net for the same surface is 660 pounds. The English net is so designed that it cannot be rolled up, while the American net is readily folded.

REGISTRATION IN NEW-YORK.

Saturday is the last day of registration in this city. If your name is not upon the registry list you cannot vote. You can register any time to-day between the hours of 8 A. M. and 9 P. M. This is your last chance for this year. Register to-day.

Transmitting Niagara's Power.

After protracted and exhaustive examination of many plans submitted by various electrical companies in America and Europe, the Niagara Falls Power Company has awarded to the Westinghouse Company of Pittsburg, Penn., a contract covering the construction and installation of three alternating-current dynamos of 5,000 horse power each, after designs originating with the engineers of the Cataract Construction Company, and especially adapted to the particular requirements of the hydraulic installation of the Niagara Falls Power Company. The system adopted involves the use of two-phase current, with a frequency of twenty-five periods per second, generated at a voltage of 2,000, and the use of transformers for long-distance transmission at higher tension.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

Meat Was Firm, Oats Were Steady, and Provisions Closed Higher.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Wheat, with the exception of about the first half hour, was very firm. A fair business was transacted. The opening was fractionally lower than the close of yesterday, followed by an easier feeling, and prices declined about ½c, then became strong and advanced 1½c, eased off about ¼c, held steady, and the closing was about ⅝@⅞ higher than yesterday. The strong tone to the market was influenced principally by talk of gold imports, the early repeal of the silver purchase clause, and buying by New-York. This buying was continuous and widespread, being distributed through most of the houses having New-York connections. There was also free covering by shorts. It is generally believed that a large short interest was created by the late decline, and any upward tendency of the market renders traders on that side nervous. Receipts in the Northwest—757 cars—show but a slight falling off, although they are 30 per cent. less than for the corresponding day a year ago. Export clearances were moderate, amounting to 160 bushels in wheat and flour, and New-York reported seven boatloads taken to-day for export shipments.

Cables were higher, both from the United Kingdom and Continent. There was a report that foreigners were buying wheat for future delivery. Receipts at Chicago—166 cars—were 36 over estimates; withdrawals from store, 122,704 bushels.

Receipts at principal Western points were 945,457 bushels, with shipments of 287,702 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 181,926 bushels; shipments, 128,031.

Corn—There was very little business transacted in corn, although the feeling was firm most of the day. Local operators were not disposed to do much, and outside orders were scarce. Cables quoted Liverpool ½d higher, but reported the market slow. Foreign markets were dull at the start, afterward becoming firm. The receipts of 435 cars were 10 cars under estimates, and this imparted some strength to the market. At the opening the market was fairly active, but ruled declined slightly, but on some buying rallied ¼@⅜c, and this advance was fairly well supported to the close. There were 357,734 bushels inspected out, with freight engagements made for 335,000 bushels more. Receipts at Western points were 433,108 bushels, and the shipments 511,227 bushels. Arrivals at the seaboard markets were 165,108 bushels, and shipments 132,111 bushels. There was a good cash demand, prices ruling ½@⅝c higher. The strength in wheat contributed somewhat to the steadiness in corn.

Oats were steady within a very narrow range. Receipts were 31 cars under estimates, 183 cars arriving. This, with the better feeling in other grains, was the only item having any influence. The market closed about unchanged from yesterday. Withdrawals from store were 91,849 bushels, and vessel room engaged for 175,000 bushels more. The cash trade was quiet.

Provisions opened easier on a larger run of hogs at the yards than expected and lower prices for them. At the decline there was some buying, offerings being scarce, advancing the market to the closing prices of yesterday. Later the continued firmness in wheat caused a further appreciation, and the close was at a gain of 10c for January pork, 2½c for January lard, and 5c for January ribs. There was a good demand for shipment, principally on domestic account. Receipts were light and shipments liberal. Domestic markets were quiet and foreign quiet, under moderate demand.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 95 cars; corn, 380 cars; oats, 195 cars; hogs, 14,000 head.

Freights—A fair inquiry was made for vessel room, and rates steady at 2c for wheat and 1¾c for corn to Buffalo. No demand existed for Fort Huron room, the elevators there being filled.

There will be no session of the Chicago Board of Trade Monday, Oct. 30, the closing day of the World's Fair.

Articles.	*Opening.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Closing.*
Wheat, No. 2—				
Oct.	63⅜	64¼	62¾	64
Dec.	65⅛	66¼	64¾	66
May	72⅜	73⅝	71⅞	73⅛
Corn, No. 2—				
Oct.	37¾	38⅛	37¾	38
Nov.	38¼	38½	38⅛	38⅜
Dec.	38⅛	38⅜	38	38¼
May	42⅜	42¾	42	42⅝
Oats, No. 2—				
Nov.	28	28⅛	28	28⅛
Dec.	28⅛	28½	28	28¼
May	32	32⅜	31¾	32
Mess pork, ₱ bbl—				
Oct.	$16.50	$16.50	$16.50	$16.50
Jan.	14.35	14.60	14.35	14.55
Lard, ₱ 100 lb—				
Oct.	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10
Nov.	9.20	9.20	9.15	9.15
Jan.	8.40	8.47½	8.40	8.47½
Short Ribs, ₱ 100 lb—				
Oct.	8.40	8.60	8.40	8.60
Jan.	7.42½	7.65	7.42½	7.52½

Cash quotations were as follows: No. 2 Spring wheat, 64@64¼c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 63¾@64¼c; No. 2 red, 64@64¼c; No. 2 corn, 38¼c; No. 2 oats, 28c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $17.50@$17.75; lard, ₱ 100 lb, $10.10@$10.15; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $9@$9.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $7@$7.25; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9.25@$9.50.

Articles.	*Receipts.*	*Shipments.*
Wheat, bushels	182,632	2,400
Corn, bushels	376,829	444,977
Oats, bushels	200,739	136,731

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was slow and weak; fancy creamery, 27@28c; choice, 26@26½c; sweet, but lacking flavor, 25@26c. Eggs quiet; shade easier; fresh stock, 20c.

COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 27.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7⅞c; net receipts, 7c; good ordinary, 6¾c; net and gross receipts, 8,310 bales; exports to the Continent, 5,324 bales; coastwise, 4,950 bales; sales, 2,650 bales; stock, 128,058 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 58,817 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,157 bales; to France, 7,268 bales; to the Continent, 25,625 bales; coastwise, 22,006 bales; sales, 8,925 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 27.—Cotton steadier; good middling, 7⅞c; middling, 7⅝c; low middling, 7⅜c; good ordinary, 7c; net receipts, 18,085 bales; gross, 18,364 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,446 bales; to the Continent, 107 bales; coastwise, 3,286 bales; sales, 5,500 bales; stock, 200,825 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 118,851 bales; gross, 129,132 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 33,906 bales; to France, 6,081 bales; to the Continent, 16,487 bales; coastwise, 17,141 bales; sales, 26,050 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 27.—Cotton easy; middling, 7⅝c; low middling, 7 7-16c; good ordinary, 7¼c; net and gross receipts, 9,466 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,587 bales; to France, 6,307 bales; to the Continent, 4,825 bales; sales, 5,146 bales; stock, 150,919 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 65,409 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 14,723 bales; to France, 6,307 bales; to the Continent, 10,484 bales; coastwise, 7,704 bales; sales, 13,559 bales; spinners, 143 bales.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

Spirits of turpentine dull and weak at 30½@31c. Resins quiet and steady at $1.17½@$1.20 for common to good strained.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 27.—Resin firm; strained, 95c; good strained, $1. Spirits of Turpentine—Nothing doing; 27c bid. Tar firm at $1. Crude turpentine quiet; hard, $1; soft, $1.60; virgin, $1.60.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 27.—Turpentine firm at 27½c. Resin firm at $1 for good strained.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 27.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 27½c. Resin firm at $1.05.

NATIONAL CORDAGE AFFAIRS

FAVORABLE PROGRESS OF THE WORK OF REORGANIZATION.

Statement of the Assets on June 30—Material Change in the Condition of Affairs Since That Date—Better Showing to be Made in a Later Statement—Views of the Receivers on the Appraisement of the Property—Its Value Not Shown by the Inventor.

Receivers Young and Loper of the National Cordage Company filed a statement and inventory, made up as of date of June 30, in the New-Jersey Chancellor's Court yesterday. The situation in the affairs of the company has materially changed in the last four months, and an inventory has been made as of Sept. 30. On the basis of this inventory a statement is now in preparation, but it will take several days to complete it.

Another statement is being drawn up, for the creditors and stockholders, showing what has been accomplished during the process of reorganization, and in what respects the status of the company, the value of the property, and the condition of its affairs will be changed if the reorganization succeeds.

The statement and inventory filed yesterday made this showing:

ASSETS.

Real estate	$1,206,950.00
Machinery and tools	1,727,438.17
Fibres	1,404,111.84
Rope and binder twine	3,482,964.88
Supplies	20,778.11
Cash, bills and accounts receivable, and stocks and bonds	4,273,165.77
Total	$12,121,408.77
The stocks and bonds included in the last item, however, will be valueless except in the event of reorganization; they amount to	$1,046,300.00
Total	$11,075,108.77
In the event of failure of reorganization, there must also be deducted from the item of accounts receivable slow and doubtful accounts amounting to	347,894.41
Total	$10,727,214.36

LIABILITIES.

Direct	$11,650,617.68
Contingent	1,039,826.00
Total	$12,650,443.68

Mr. Gulliver, counsel for the Reorganization Committee, said yesterday that these figures should not be taken as the basis of any opinion concerning the condition or value of the property which would belong to the reorganized company. This inventory shows only the assets of the National Cordage Company which had come into the hands of the receivers on June 30. It does not present a full exhibit of the affairs of the company at the present date, or of the associated companies which the reorganization proposes to control.

"For example," Mr. Gulliver said, "so far as the item of real estate is concerned, the inventory shows only one of the forty or twenty operated mills of the company. The real estate item does not show the four Union Mills—which are the Sewall & Day Mill and the Suffolk Mill of Boston, the Donnell Mill of Bath, Me., and the Galveston Mill of Galveston, Texas—although the inventory makes reference to the stocks of the companies owning these mills, which stocks are held in whole or in part by the receivers.

"Nor does it show the eight Security Mills, which are the Boston Cordage Company and the Standard Cordage Company of Boston, the New-Bedford Cordage Company of New-Bedford, Mass.; the Lawrence Rope Works of Brooklyn, the Field Cordage Company and the Ohio Cordage Company of Xenia, Ohio; the Middletown Twine Company of Middletown, Ohio, and William Deering & Co. of Chicago. In addition, there are certain other important properties which have been acquired for the new company. The inventory fixes no valuation for good-will, trademarks, patents, labels, or the lease of the Security Mills.

"The real estate appraisement is made upon the theory that the property is to be sold at a forced sale in parcels. Concerning this appraisement, the receivers say in their inventory:

"'So far as the mills, plant, and machinery are concerned, there are various bases of appraisement. From the point of view of a solvent corporate owner, they should be appraised as an entirety, as the going, useful, profit-earning property of a going concern. From the point of view of a creditor of the company, they may be appraised on one of three bases.

"'First—Upon the theory that a purchaser could be found willing and able to purchase the whole property, at an adequate price, with a view of continuing to operate it in the cordage business.

"'Second—Upon the theory that there is no purchaser, at an adequate price, for the whole of the property, but that separate purchasers can be found for the several mills, who will each buy those mills with a view of continuing the cordage business theretofore carried on at those mills.

"'Third—Upon the theory that the mills must be sold separately at forced sale upon a given date, without regard to the future use to be made of them.

"'The receivers are of the opinion that no purchaser for these properties can be found upon the first of the above theories, unless such purchase should be made as a part of the voluntary reorganization of the company by the creditors and stockholders. They, therefore, do not feel called upon to express any opinion as to the probable value of the mills, plant, and machinery upon this theory. They are also of the opinion that there are not a sufficient number of persons familiar with or desiring to engage in the cordage business to justify them in expecting to effect a sale upon the second of the above theories.

"'Therefore, in arriving at their appraisals, the receivers have acted solely upon the third theory above mentioned. Their appraisals are based solely upon what they have reason to believe would

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

FRIDAY, Oct. 27, 1893.

COFFEE—The spot market is steadier, but quiet, at 18¾@18⅝c for No. 7....Sales, 500 bags Santos No. 6 at 18¾c; 500 bags old crop do at 19¼c; 250 bags Rio No. 8 near-by, at 17¾c, and 650 bags No. 8 per Capua, at 17⅝c; also 800 bags Maracaibo, 300 bags Savanilla, and 250 bags Central American on private terms....In the option line, sales and exchanges of 8,500 bags of Rio were made here, with the market closing steady at 5@6 points advance, on local covering. Havre was barely steady at ⅛f advance. Hamburg was steady at ¾ pfenning advance....October deliveries stood here at the close at 17.55@17.65c, (selling at 17.60c for 1,500 bags.) November at 17.06@17.10c, (selling at 17@17.05c for 1,250 bags.) December at 16.75@16.80c, (selling at 16.70@16.80c for 8,500 bags.) January at 16.45@16.55c, (selling at 16.46@16.50c for 1,000 bags.) February at 16.30@16.40c, March at 16.20@16.30c, (selling at 16.20c for 750 bags.) April at 16@16.10c. May at 15.90@15.95c, (selling at 15.95c for 250 bags.) September selling at 15.50c for 250 bags....Stock of Rio and Santos at New-York to-day, 134,085 bags, and at the other distributing ports, 21,818 bags....Warehouse deliveries here yesterday, 13,811 bags.

COTTON—Futures opened at a decline of 1@2 points, but rallied and closed steady at 7@11 points advance for the day, with a fair business and influenced by a recovery at Liverpool, together with frost reports from Texas. Aggregate business in future deliveries here to-day, 190,500 bales....October deliveries stood here at the close at 8.01@8.02c, (selling at 8.01@8.02c for 500 bales.) November at 8@8.01c, (selling at 7.87@8.02c for 19,500 bales.) December at 8.03@8.06c, (selling at 7.97@8.09c for 20,800 bales.) January at 8.15@8.16c, (selling at 8.04@8.17c for 91,000 bales.) February at 8.23c (selling at 8.18@8.25c for 18,900 bales.) March at 8.31, (selling at 8.21@8.33c for 34,600 bales.) April at 8.37@8.38c, (selling at 8.34@8.39c for 3,900 bales.) May at 8.44@8.46c, selling at 8.37 @8.48c for 8,800 bales.) and June at 8.50@8.52c, (selling at 8.49@8.52c for 1,800 bales.)....And for prompt delivery, 1,226 bales sold to spinners at easy prices; middling, 8 3-16@8 7-16c; new cotton offered at ⅛o under....Port receipts here to-day, 62,014 bales, against 41,028 bales same day last year, and for the week, 357,808 bales, against 383,280 bales last week.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The advance in wheat had a hardening effect on flour, but the trading was light, at old prices....Sales were about 16,350 bbls, including 300 bbls Winter wheat patents at $3.50@$3.70; 2,200 bbls Winter wheat straights at $3.15@$3.30; 300 bbls Winter wheat clears at $2.90@$3.15; 400 bbls Spring wheat clears at $3@$3.35; 300 bbls Spring wheat straights at $3.70; 4,300 bbls Spring wheat patents at $4@$4.20, and fancy up to $4.50; City Mills at $3.60@$3.65 for the West Indies, City Mills patents at $4.25@$4.50, 1,500 bbls No. 1 at $3.60@$3.75, 450 bbls No. 2 at $2.50, fine at $2.35@$2.40, supers at $2.10@$2.15; 4,600 bbls Spring bakers', at $2.65@ $2.85; 1,000 bbls low Winters on private terms. ....Arrivals here since our last, 17,328 bbls and 17,283 sacks, and exports, 2,000 bbls to Mexico, 8,586 bbls and 16,187 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 59,946 bbls and sacks....And of RYE FLOUR, 300 bbls sold, in lots, at steady prices; bulk proof to choice superfine at $2.90@$3.10, and fancy at $3.20....And of CORNMEAL, 200 bbls Brandywine sold at $2.85; city coarse yellow, in bags, quoted at 92c....HOMINY CHOPS at 90@96c....PEARLS at steady prices, quoted, 40 to 60 lbs at 4¾@5c....FLAXSEED, 200 bu sold at $1.12....COTTONSEED MEAL quoted at $25@$27 ton....RYE quiet; nominal; Western and State quoted at 50@55c, from track and for boatloads. ....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR selling at $2.50 for 400 bags....BARLEY at 61¾c, Milwaukee, and quoted at 60@70c. BARLEY MALT inactive; Canada country-made, 90@95c; two-rowed State, 70@75c; six-rowed do, 80@82½c; Western, 65@80c.

WHEAT—Spot was more active on home trade account, while shippers were out of the market, owing to an advance of ¾@⅞c asked.... Sales, 225,500 bushels, including 34,000 bushels No. 2 red at 69¼@70c, delivered, or 1⅛c under December, 100,000 bushels do at 70¾c, f. o. b., delivered; 150,000 bushels No. 2 red at 1⅜@1½c under December, delivered in store, and 50,000 bushels do at 1⅜@1¼c under December, delivered, in store....Quotations for spot wheat at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, 71¾c; do, cash, 72⅝c; do, early November, 71¾c; choice No. 2 red 71⅞c, afloat; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 74½c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 73⅛c....The clearances hence since our last were 91,391 bushels, and from the four Atlantic ports, 123,031 bushels....The receipts here to-day were 103,150 bushels, while at all Atlantic ports they reached 181,926 bushels, and at the interior 329,757 bushels....Options opened weak and fell ¾c on local selling and liquidation, but advanced 1½c on higher cables, better Western markets, and a report that the Silver bill would be acted upon to-day and passed, with the close firm at ⅞c over yesterday, and a fairly active trade. ....Future sales were 3,100,000 bushels, with October closing at 69⅞c; 10,000 bushels November at 69¼@70c, closing at 70c; 1,520,000 bushels December at 70 3-16@71¼c, closing at 71⅜c; 10,000 bushels January at 72½c, closing at 72¾c; 1,470,000 bushels February closing at 74¼c; 55,000 bushels March at 74¾@75c, closing at 75⅝c; 1,505,000 bushels May at 76¾@78 1-16c, closing at 78c.

CORN—Spot was in moderate demand at firmer prices....Sales, 48,000 bushels, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, at 47c, delivered, and to the trade 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 47c, delivered; 10,000 bushels do at 47c, delivered, and 8,000 bushels do at 47½c, delivered....The receipts for the day were 53,000 bushels, and at the Atlantic ports, 165,108 bushels, with, in the interior, 359,407 bushels....The clearances hence were 1,000 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports, 132,111 bushels....Options declined ½@¾c, rallied ¼c, fell ⅜c, as influenced by wheat and the West, and closed steady at partly ⅜c advance, with a very dull trade....The sales of options were 275,000 bushels, with closing sales at 46⅝c; 70,000 bushels November at 46⅛@46¾c, closing at 46⅝c; 110,000 bushels December at 47⅛@ 47⅜c, closing at 47¼c; 95,000 bushels May at 49@ 49⅜c, closing at 49¼c.

OATS—Spot were firmer and in fair jobbing demand....Sales, 83,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 36½@36¾c for 35,000 bushels; No. 2 white at 36¾c; 55,000 bushels No. 2 white, clipped, at 37c; No. 3 do at 36¼c; No. 2 mixed at 34½@ 34¾c for 18,000 bushels; No. 3 do at 34c; rejected white at 34c; rejected mixed at 33½c; No. 2 Chicago at 35¼c; track mixed at 34½@36c for 2,000 bushels....Track of white and mixed for 28,000 bushels....Options were very dull and without feature, closing firm at ⅛c over yesterday. ....Sales of options, 100,000 bushels, with October closing at 34¼c; 20,000 bushels November at 34⅝c, closing at 34⅜c; 50,000 bushels December at 34⅞@35⅛c, closing at 35¼c; 15,000 bushels May at 35⅝@37c, closing at 37c; No. 2 white, October, closing at 35½c; 5,000 bushels November at 36⅜c, closing at 36¾c....Receipts to-day, 148,050 bushels; exports, 1,479 bushels.

METALS—Tin quiet; spot quoted at 20.60c bid. Sales, 10 tons, Nov. 12, at 20¾c, and 25 tons, sellers' option before Nov. 10, at 20.60c....Copper steady at 9.60c....Lead firm at 3.55c....Spelter steady at 3.60c.

OILS—For cottonseed the market is still very quiet here, but there is an increasing demand at the mills, in part from the West, where prices are better sustained. It is not possible to buy here at modified prices, despite the dullness, as the trade is somewhat encouraged by the improved look of general conditions, commercial circles through the report of an early repeal of the silver bill. Crude, prime, quoted at 36c; prime yellow at 40c; strictly prime do was sold at 42½c, and 75 bbls. Within 24 hours fully 6,000 bbls crude were sold at the mills in Texas, in bulk, in part for the West....Lard oil is dull and nominally at 80c for small lots of city.

PROVISIONS—The market for hog products is quite decidedly firmer for spots, with lard, which is remarkably scarce here, and has more or less attention from the shorts at the West, but is easier for late deliveries....PORK is held firmly, with light supplies and demand, 200 bbls mess, for export; mess quoted at $19.50@$20.25, $19.12½@ $21 for short clear, $20 for family mess, and $14@ $14.50 for extra prime....DRESSED HOGS are offered at easier prices on increased supplies; quoted at 8½c for 100 lb average, 8¾c for 200 lb; 8¾c for 180 lb, 8¾c for 140 lb, 8¾c for 120 lb, and 8¾c for pigs. Interior deliveries of hogs were about 40,000 head....CUTMEATS—Trading is light, with prices held steadily; pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 11c; 10@10½c for hams, and 7½c for pickled shoulders....BEEF was dull and easy; extra India mess, in tierces, at $20@$21....BEEF HAMS were quiet and unchanged, with, at the West, $18@$18.50 quoted....TALLOW—Trade is dull, with case oil hence to Rangoon at 16½c—December. Chartered abroad: A British bark, with 3,000 cases petroleum hence to Exmouth at 2s 6d—balance staves on private terms; a British schooner, with lumber from King's Ferry to Las Palmas at $10; a Norwegian bark, with lumber from Mobile to Buenos Ayres at $11.50; a British schooner, with lumber from Port Williams, N. S., to Rosario at $8; a British bark, with car material, &c., from Wilmington, Del., to Santos on private terms; a bark, 445 tons, with general cargo hence to Para at $2,250; a bark, with general cargo hence to Martinique on private terms; a British bark, with lumber from Mobile to Cienfuegos at $6; a schooner, with W. P. lumber hence to Matanzas at $4.50; a brig, with hogshead staves from Norfolk to Barbados at $9.50; a British bark, with lumber from Tusket, N. S., to two ports in Puerto Rico at $5, American gold and port charges; a schooner, with lumber from Union Island or Doboy to New-York at $4.62½; a schooner, with grain from Brunswick to New-York on private terms; a schooner, with coal from Perth Amboy to Bangor at 87½c.

Two of the "Angel Dancers" Go to Prison.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 27.—"Evangelist" Huntsman and Jane Howell, the leaders of the Bergen County band of "Angel Dancers," convicted of keeping disorderly houses at Park Ridge, were taken to Trenton Prison to-day by Sheriff Bogert, to begin their one-year imprisonment. "John the Baptist" and May Storms are still in jail, but may also be sent to Trenton unless they promise Judge Van Allen that they will mend their ways and live more honorable lives. The others of the band hastened to their homes when released.

LAST DAY FOR REGISTRATION.

If you wish to vote at the forthcoming election, you must register to-day. It is the final day of registration for this year in this city. The Boards of Registry will be in session in every election district between the hours of 8 A. M. and 9 P. M. Have your name placed upon the list.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 28 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 A. M. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Portugal, Spain, and Turkey, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre; at 3:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Portugal, Spain, and Turkey must be directed "per Campania");) at 5:30 A. M. for Germany direct, per steamship Elbe, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Elbe");) at 9 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia");) at 11 A. M. for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Saratoga, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Saratoga");) at 12 M. for Jamaica and Greytown, per steamship Miranda, (letters for Truxillo, Puerto Cortez, Guatemala, and Belize must be directed "per Miranda");) at 12 M. for Rio de Janeiro, per steamship Premier; at 12 M. for La Plata countries direct, per steamship Amaranth; at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Islands, per steamship Saginaw; at 2 P. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam");) at 2 P. M. for Inagua, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Grecian Prince; at 8:30 P. M. for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 27 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 28 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, New Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 11 at 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Arizona with Europe mails for Australia.) Mails for China, Japan, Hawaii, and Australia, via Vancouver, (specially addressed only,) close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, (until Mondays and Thursdays,) close at this office daily at 2:30 A. M. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 A. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to San Francisco daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving on time at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails will be opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1893.

Public Notices.

NEW-YORK WATER SUPPLY.

Public notice is hereby given to all persons who own or have or who claim to own or have estates or interests in or liens upon any lands or real estate bordering on the Croton River in the counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and any of the tributaries of such river, or bordering on or being adjacent to any reservoir, lake, pond, or stream the waters of which are owned, used, or controlled by the City of New-York for its water supply; and public notice is also given to any and all persons who own or have or who claim to own or have estates or interests in or liens upon any real estate bordering on the Bronx River or Byram River, Kensico Reservoir, Byram Pond, or Rye Pond, Bear Gutter Creek, or either of their tributaries, or bordering on the storage reservoir known as William's dam or Reservoir, in the City of New-York; that the State Board of Health of the State of New-York, for the purpose of protecting the water supply of the City of New-York from contamination, and acting under and in pursuance to the authority conferred upon them by Chapter 661 of the Laws of 1893, did hold a meeting in the City of New-York on the 25th day of August, 1893, at which meeting certain amendments to the rules and regulations for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries were adopted; and public notice is further given that the following is a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the said State Board of Health, held as aforesaid, and a copy of the amendments to such rules and regulations:

Amendments to the rules and regulations for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries in the counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and of so much of the Bronx and Byram Rivers and their tributaries as are now used for the supply of water for the City of New-York, in accordance with and under the provisions of Article V. of Chapter 661 of the Laws of 1893 in the following particulars, to wit:

That, taking into consideration the character of the soil and the depth of the soil and the angle of the slopes, the distances at which privy vaults, slaughter houses, hog pens, barnyards, or any and all places and things which tend to pollute and render impure and dangerous water taken from the several sources enumerated and set forth in said rules may be maintained, is increased to three hundred feet, horizontal measurements, of the high-water mark in any lake, pond, or reservoir in said water shed, and to two hundred and fifty feet, horizontal measurements, of the high-water mark or precipitous bank of any spring, stream, or water courses tributary to said lakes, ponds, or reservoirs.

FLORENCE O'DONOHUE, M. D., [L. S.] President.

LEWIS BALCH, M. D., Secretary and Executive Officer.

Dated New-York City, September 13, 1893.

MICHAEL DALY, Commissioner of Public Works, 31 Chambers st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New-York, acting for and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 189 of the Laws of 1893 deems it necessary to acquire and take certain real estate and impose certain statutory conditions on certain other real estate in the village and town of Patterson, County of Putnam, also in the village of Towners, town of Patterson, Putnam County, and certain real estate bordering on the east branch of the Croton River, in the town of Southeast, County of Putnam, and certain other real estate bordering on and lying adjacent to the said branch of the Croton River, in the town of Carmel, County of Putnam; also certain real estate bordering on and lying adjacent to Lake Gleland, town of Carmel, County of Putnam, and certain other real estate in the towns of Somers, County of Westchester, and Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., bordering on and being adjacent to Bear Gutter Creek, Byram Pond, and the outlet of Big and Little Rye Ponds, for the purpose of protecting the water supply of the City of New-York from pollution.

Notice is further given that an opportunity will be afforded any and all persons to be heard respecting the acquisition, taking, or extinguishment of the real estate, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of November, 1893, at the office of the undersigned, No. 31 Chambers st., New-York, at the eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated New-York, October 16th, 1893.

MICHAEL T. DALY, Commissioner of Public Works, No. 31 Chambers St., New-York.

Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, on the 21st day of September, 1893, and entered on said day in the office of the Clerk of said court, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against GEORGE DOERFLINGER and CHARLES KUHN, Jr., composing the firm of Kuhn, Doerflinger & Co., lately doing business in the City of New-York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Kuhn, Doerflinger & Co. for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, Room 134 Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 9th day of December, 1893.—Dated New-York, September 22d, 1893.

FREDERICK BELTZ, Assignee, s23-law6wS 111 Broadway, New-York City.

Legal Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—VICTOR FRAENKL and John Henry Luis, composing the firm of Jaffe Brothers & Company, plaintiffs, against LEOPOLD PINKUS, defendant.—Trial desired in the City and County of New-York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, October 17th, 1893.

ALEXANDER & GREEN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 120 Broadway, New-York City, N. Y.

P. O. address, 120 Broadway, New-York City, N. Y.

NOTICE.—Take notice that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of twenty-four thousand nine hundred forty-three and 95-100 dollars, ($24,943.95-100,) with interest thereon from the 15th day of October, 1893, besides the costs and disbursements of this action. —Dated New-York, October 17th, 1893.

ALEXANDER & GREEN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

To the above-named defendant, Leopold Pinkus: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. George C. Barrett, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 26th day of October, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Court House in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, October 27th, 1893.

ALEXANDER & GREEN, o28-law6wS Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, City and County of New-York.—SIDNEY L. SAMUELS, plaintiff, against NEW-ALBANY WOOLEN MILLS, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, October 2d, 1893.

HORWITZ & HERSHFIELD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 277 Broadway, New-York City, New-York.

To the defendant, New-Albany Woolen Mills: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. George C. Barrett, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in New-York County, dated the 27th day of October, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at New-York City.—Dated New-York, October 27th, 1893. Yours, &c.,

HORWITZ & HERSHFIELD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 277 Broadway, New-York City, New-York. o28-law6wS

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK County.—LOUIS MOORE and Marie Volk, wife of Georg Volk, and the said Georg Volk, against ELEONORE MAURER, Emma Maurer, Carl Maurer, Joseph Wanner, and The People of the State of New-York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Sept. 22d, 1893.

RICHARD M. BRUNO, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 146 Broadway, New-York.

To the above-named defendants, Eleonore Maurer, Emma Maurer, and Carl Maurer: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. George L. Ingraham, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York in and for the City and County of New-York, dated the 19th day of September, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Court House in the City of New-York, dated September 20th, 1893.

RICHARD M. BRUNO, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Office and Post Office address, 146 Broadway, New-York City. s30-law6wS

STATE OF NEW-YORK, SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—FRANCIS LYNCH, plaintiff, against JACOB OPPENHEIMER, Edna M. Cogswell, William L. Cogswell her husband, Eliza Ann Partridge, Maria R. Shaffer, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, October 6th, 1893.

ROE AND MACKLIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address: Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York City.

To the defendants Edna M. Cogswell, William L. Cogswell, and Maria R. Shaffer: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Edward Patterson, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the fourth day of October, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the County Court House in the City of New-York.

ROE AND MACKLIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York City. o7-law6wS

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New-York County.—J. RAYMOND CUDLIPP and EDWARD S. HOLLISTER, plaintiffs, vs. ETOWAH FURNACE COMPANY, defendant.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, September 22d, 1893.

STRONG, HARMON & MATHEWSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Post Office and Office Address, No. 45 William Street, New-York City.

To the defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Edward Patterson, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 13th day of October, 1893, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 13th day of October, 1893, the original summons having been filed in said office on the 22d day of September, 1893, and the original complaint having been filed in said office on the 13th day of October, 1893.

STRONG, HARMON & MATHEWSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Post Office and Office Address, 45 William St., New-York City. o14-law6wS

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, IN AND FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—FREDERICK J. LANCASTER, plaintiff, against KATE F. JOHN H. French, William Wilkinson, Thomas P. Wilkinson, William H. Leach, and The Amsterdam Improvement Company, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 22, 1893.

HUGO S. MACK, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 7 Beekman Street, New-York City, N. Y.

To the defendants, Kate French and John H. French: The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for and for the City and County of New-York, dated the fourth day of September, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City and County of New-York.—Dated New-York, October 6, 1893.

HUGO S. MACK, Plaintiff's Attorney.

No. 7 Beekman Street, New-York City, N. Y. o6&7-law7wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, on the 8th day of October, 1893, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JAMES MORRISON, lately doing business at the City and County of New-York, to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said James Morrison for the benefit of creditors, at the office of Freeman & Green, No. 280 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 18th day of December, 1893.—Dated New-York City, October 6th, 1893.

NOAH F. MORRISON, Assignee. FREEMAN & GREEN, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 280 Broadway, New-York City. o7-law6wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 25th day of September, 1893, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against Cummings H. Tucker, Jr., and Francis C. Tucker, lately doing business in the City and County of New-York under the firm name of Cummings H. Tucker, Jr., & Brother, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly-appointed assignee of the said Cummings H. Tucker, Jr., and Francis C. Tucker, composing the firm of Cummings H. Tucker, Jr., & Brother, for the benefit of their creditors, at his office, at the office of his attorneys, Putney & Bishop, No. 115 Broadway, New-York City, Room 56, on or before the 16th day of December, 1893.—Dated New-York, September 22d, 1893.

HENRY D. FULLER, Assignee. PUTNEY & BISHOP, Attys. for Assignee. s30-law6wS 115 Broadway, New-York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, on the 21st day of September, 1893, and entered on said day in the office of the Clerk of said court, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against RICHARD E. FOX, Charles J. Fox, and George Louis Fox, composing the firm of M. Fox & Co., lately doing business in the City of New-York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said M. Fox & Co. for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, Room 134 Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 9th day of December, 1893.—Dated New-York, September 22d, 1893.

THEODORE H. SCHULZ, Assignee. FULTON MCMAHON, Attorney for Assignee, 111 Broadway, New-York City. s23-law6wS

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE.

1,269 Broadway.....Near 32d Street.

Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to FRANCES C. BRISTOL, Frederick Van Zandt, an infant over fourteen years of age, Aaron Holcomb, Martha Jasper, Mary Powell, Katie Powell, an infant over fourteen years of age, Mamie Powell, an infant over fourteen years of age, Mary Jane Hall, Wallace Boyd, Inis Boyd, an infant over fourteen years of age, Mamie Vandyke, otherwise Mary Rosena Vandyke, an infant under fourteen years of age, Charles Boyd, Jean F. Chauveau, Charity Titus, Annie Johnson, St. Philips Protestant Episcopal Church, Cypress Hill Cemetery, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York, as trustee, &c., Samuel Sloan as executor, &c., William S. Sloan as executor, &c., Frederick Jones, (the Christian name Frederick being fictitious, his real Christian name being unknown and the person herein designated as Frederick Jones being the son of Frank Jones, deceased, who was a half brother of Catharine Ann Ten Eyck,) whose place of residence is unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, and if said Frederick Jones is dead, the widow, descendants, heirs at law, next of kin, and legal representatives of said Frederick Jones, if any there be, whose names and places of residence are unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, and if said Frederick Jones has been declared insane, the committee of his estate, if any there be, whose names and places of residence are unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, and if said Frederick Jones be an habitual drunkard, the committee of his estate, if any there be, whose names and places of residence are unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, and if said Frederick Jones be a married man, the wife of said Frederick Jones, if any there be, whose name and place of residence are unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, Abraham Dorus and Enoch Dorus, whose respective places of residence are unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, and if such Abraham Dorus and Enoch Dorus be dead the respective widows, descendants, heirs at law, next of kin, and legal representatives of said Abraham Dorus and Enoch Dorus respectively, whose names and places of residence are unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, and if such Abraham Dorus and Enoch Dorus respectively be habitual drunkards, the committee of the estate of each of said Abraham Dorus and Enoch Dorus respectively, whose names and places of residence are unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, and if such Abraham Dorus and Enoch Dorus respectively be married men, the wife of each of said Abraham Dorus and Enoch Dorus respectively, whose names and places of residence are unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, Mary E. Shaw, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, Catharine Ann Ten Eyck, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, and Catharine Ann Ten Eyck, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the eleventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have none, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of our said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New-York, the 28th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

JAMES F. McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

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Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to PETER LYDECKER, Carrie M. McCarthy, Eugene McCarthy, Honoria McCarthy, Angel McCarthy, Kate McCarthy, Mary McCarthy, Florence McCarthy, infants, all residing in Cassidy Street, Dunmanway, County Cork, Ireland, with their father and mother, Eugene McCarthy and Hannah McCarthy, and Eugene McCarthy, father of the said infants, and residing as above, and John C. McNeilly, special guardian of the said infants, greeting:

Whereas, Kate C. Brennan of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 14th day of July, 1893, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Thomas Crowley, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

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THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God Free and Independent.—To GEORGE DANNER, Margaret Johana Petrie, Charles Danner, Mary Danner Kneiss, John Weber, Elizabeth Weber, Bloka Bauman, Jacob Bauman, Charles Bauman, Amma Daly, Rosalie Kneiss, and to all persons interested in the estate of Valentine Danner, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House in the City of New-York, on the seventeenth (17th) day of November, 1893, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Emily Boylan, as administratrix of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the surrogate, to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New-York, the 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

JAMES F. McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JEROLOMAN & ARROWSMITH, Attorneys for Administratrix, 229 Broadway, New-York City. s23-law6wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SINCLAIR, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford, No. 18 Wall St., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April, 1894.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1893.

JOHN J. SINCLAIR, J. SINCLAIR ARMSTRONG, Administrators.

ARNOUX, RITCH & WOODFORD, Attorneys for Administrators. s16-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to